

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

Records of the Government of India,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NO. LXVIII.

REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES COMPRISED WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY,

For the Year 1867-68. .

By LIEUT. COL. R. J. MEADE, C.S.I.,
AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

COMPLIMENTARY

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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ON THE ACCOMPANYING
REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF
CENTRAL INDIA, 1867-68.

No. 1277.

FROM

W. S. SETON-KARR, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Foreign Department,

TO

LIEUT. COL. R. J. MEADE, C.S.I.,
Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

SIMLA, the 31st October 1868.

SIR,

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of the Report on the Political Administration of the Territories comprised within the Central India Agency, for the year 1867-68.

2. Besides Indore, you have no less than seven Agencies, including Goona, under your control and superintendence; and these various Agencies, as is well known, comprise a great number of petty States, the Chiefs and Durbars of which carry on the administration of their several territories subject to advice or occasional interference at the hands of the political authorities. It will be sufficient, in this reply, to comment on the most striking facts disclosed in your report under acknowledgment, or in any of the enclosures from your subordinates, without going minutely through the affairs of each petty State in succession.

3. His Excellency in Council is glad to perceive that three States contributed, in the year, the sum of more than
Paragraph 4. half a lakh of Rupees towards the construction of the road between Mhow and Neemuch, which, as you justly observe, is a line of high importance both for commercial and for military purposes.

4. The information contained in this paragraph, regarding the produce of opium, will be brought to the notice of
Paragraph 7. the Financial Department.

5. The abolition of transit dues by Maharajah Holkar on the portion of the Trunk Road which traverses his territory would be subject of congratulation, were it not that, from paragraph 16, it would appear as if the Maharajah had imposed new taxes on his traffic elsewhere. The progress of the Revenue Settlement, as described in paragraph 12, is by no means what could be desired in the interest either of the State or the ryots.

6. The facts relative to the practice of abstracting hoondies from letters passing through the Post Office, will be communicated to the Home Department for the information and orders of the Director General of Post Offices in India; but His Excellency in Council believes that it is the wish of the Postal authorities that letters containing hoondies or notes of much value should be despatched under registered covers.

7. The remarks made by you and Colonel Daly on the state of affairs at Gwalior, including the discipline of the army, the administration of justice, the want of roads, the condition of the jail, the custom of laying by a large amount of treasure, which is absolutely infructuous, the failure to employ educated youths of the country in the service of the Durbar, the marked capacity for business displayed by the Maharajah himself, and the defects arising from want of law, procedure, or fixity of system, have had the earnest consideration of His Excellency in Council; and the confidential remarks of His Highness as to the relative merits of Native and British rule conveyed in the report of Colonel Daly, as gathered from familiar conversations with the Maharajah, are such as every British official who is called on either to administer executive government directly, or to interpose with suggestions and advice to Native rulers, would do well to bear in mind. His Excellency in Council will say nothing more on this wide subject at present, than that every attempt should be made to render our reforms as palatable as possible to the Native mind, to bear with their prejudices, if not absolutely clashing with principles of strict justice and morality, and to divest advice and interference of all symptoms of arrogance and harshness. The feeling of personal confidence and attachment to the British Government and its officers, displayed by the Maharajah, is, however, a subject of real satisfaction, and it is one which reflects credit on the tact and good management of the Political Officer, Colonel Daly, and of General C. Chamberlain, Commanding the Gwalior District, by whom, at a particular crisis, this result has been attained.

8. The subject of the extradition of criminals has lately been under Paragraph 46. the consideration of the Government.

9. The State of Bhopal continues to be satisfactory, and Her Highness the Secunder Begum appears to manage her Par. 58 to 62. affairs with remarkably good judgment and efficiency.

10. His Excellency in Council is glad to perceive that the Chiefs Paragraph 84. have been induced to fix the date of fairs, held for purposes of trade, at the healthy season of the year. But great care should be taken to confine advice and interference in such cases to gatherings for purely secular purposes.

11. His Excellency in Council notices one fact in connection with the State of Dhar, which he has reason to think is Paragraph 93. not of very common occurrence, *viz.*, the investment of more than 3½ lakhs of Rupees in Government securities of the 4 per cent. loan. The interest taken by the Chief in the general administration of his country is a subject of commendation.

12. On the other hand, the growing mal-administration of the State of Ali Rajpore is such as to justify your Paragraph 100. remarks, to warrant your close and constant attention, and to lead to the inference that, unless the disorders are checked by the Chief himself, interference in some shape by the British Government will, at no distant date, become a duty which cannot be evaded.

13. The report of the Bheel Agent and the Deputy Bheel Agent on the States and Pergunnahs under their management or supervision, and on the general conduct of the Bheels and Bhoomiahs, contains several praiseworthy features; and the management of the little principality of Burwanee presents an instance, happily by no means uncommon, of what can be done by British agency to extinguish debt, to substitute order and security for lawlessness and anarchy, to promote cultivation, to civilize wild tribes, to encourage traffic, and to increase the public revenue without the imposition of harassing and unwelcome taxes. But the character given of the Chief affords little room to hope that he will be ever able to discharge properly the functions appertaining to a ruler.

14. His Excellency in Council has read with interest the account Paragraph 149. of the progress of conservancy in the town of Jowra, and of the increase of trade and revenue " 156. in the State of Rutlam, as well as of the improve-

ment effected in general administration under the Council of Regency of this State. But the amount of the public debt is still high in Rutlam, though a considerable sum

Paragraph 159. was devoted in the year in question to the reduction of the same. The condition of Sillana and the account of the Rājah, Paragraph 163. as given by Colonel Hughes, is highly unsatisfactory.

15. No exertions should be spared to suppress the fraternity of thieves known as Sonorias, and to reclaim them Paragraph 195. from their thievish propensities. The most criminal should be visited with punishment in the shape of the longest period of rigorous imprisonment which the law allows. But you are at liberty to suggest any special measures for the repression of their crimes, if you think the provisions of the law insufficient.

16. The orders and observations of Government on the course to be pursued towards the outlaw Rughoonath Sing Paragraph 196. have been separately communicated to you. You " 204. are requested to communicate to the Maharajah o Punnah the satisfaction experienced by Government on hearing that Paragraph 208. he is preparing to construct a line of road o 40 miles in extent. His Excellency in Council will be ready to consider any specific recommendation which you may forward regarding any honor to be conferred on the Chief of Myhere His Excellency in Council regrets much that the first effect of the opening of the Railway should have been to lessen considerably the revenues of the Chief of the State of Rewah.

17. The information regarding coal, copper, and other minerals Paragraph 213. supposed to exist in Rewah, will be communicated to the Home Department.

18. You are requested to convey to the Jageerdar of Tori Futteh Paragraph 214. pore the satisfaction with which His Excellency in Council has learnt that he has abolished transit dues on a line of road within his estate.

19. The subjects of civil and criminal justice, and of police and jails, dealt with in Chapter III of your Report, do not call for any special remark.

20. The attention of the Financial Department will be directed to the particulars relative to the opium revenue mentioned in Chapter IV.

21. The progress of education, as shown in Chapter V, is obviously slow, and with the exception to the schools at Sehere, this Department presents few subjects on which hopes can be based.

22. The varied and detailed information regarding Public Works, contained in Chapter VI, will be communicated to the Government of India in that Department, and the subject of the defective fencing of the line of railway in the Native territory between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, as noticed by the Agent at Nagode in paragraph 46 of his report, will be specially commended to that Department.

23. The subject of archæology in Chapter X will be considered in the Home Department.

24. His Excellency in Council is glad to learn that the Political and other Officers have generally carried on their duties to your satisfaction, and he concurs with you in thinking, as already intimated, that Colonel Daly is especially entitled to the acknowledgments of the Government of India for the services rendered by him at the Gwalior Agency.

25. His Excellency in Council is well aware of the difficulties which you have to encounter while carrying on the administration of Central India, in the shape of apathy on the part of some Chiefs, and of debauched or dissolute habits in others. He is conscious that the direct management or the general superintendence of so many petty States, involving disputes as to boundaries, the decision of points of jurisdiction, enquiries into robberies, and the escape of criminals, and the settlement of divers other questions intimately connected with the welfare of all classes, is a task calculated to draw forth qualities of tact, discretion, and firmness, such as are to be looked for in high Political Officers; and he considers that the responsible duties of your Agency have been by you discharged in a manner calculated to win the regard and confidence of the Chiefs and people, as well as to satisfy the legitimate expectations of the Government of India.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. SETON-KARR,

Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES

COMPRISED WITHIN THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY,

For 1867-68.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. There has been no political event during the year under report, of special and general interest, as regards the Rulers of Central India or their territories, that calls for record in these pages.

2. The systems of administration in the several States remain as reported on previous occasions, and no change of importance has been introduced into any of them, that has come to my knowledge.

3. There is nothing new to notice on the subject of the prospects of education in the Native States, but they may on the whole be described as hopeful.

4. During the past year, the sum of Rs. 52,500 was contributed,

Dhar	... Rs. 30,000	by the States noted in the margin, towards the cost of the construction of the Mhow and Neemuch road, a highly important line, both for commercial and military purposes, which is now being pushed on energetically.
Rutlam	... „ 12,500	
Jowrah	... „ 10,000	
Total ...	Rs. 52,500	

5. The khureef crop was more or less damaged, and in some parts wholly destroyed, by the excessive rain that fell throughout Central India during the monsoon; but the rubbee was generally above the average.

6. The cultivation of cotton was considerably less than during 1866-67, and it also suffered seriously from the excessive fall of rain.

7. The opium crop in Malwa was good, and quite up to the average, and it is expected that the export of the drug during 1868-69 will be equal to that of the year under report, which reached 36,101 chests, yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,16,60,600.

8. Trade and traffic continue to be carried on in these territories as described in previous reports.

The transfer to Maharajah Holkar, of the British lands in Nimar, agreed on under the terms of the territorial exchanges so long pending with his State, has been accompanied by the abolition of the levy of all transit dues on the portion of the Trunk Road between Indore and the Great India Peninsula Railway in Nimar, which traverses Holkar's territory—a most important matter for the great and increasing traffic on this line.

9. The general health in the territories of Central India was good, and no epidemics were prevalent.

10. The public peace has been unbroken, save at two points, *viz.*, on the Indore and Kotah frontier, where Thakoor Motée Singh of Gagronee continued to give trouble, till a detachment of the Central India Horse was employed against him, when he surrendered to the Political Assistant at Goona, his band being surprised, and its principal members captured or killed; and on the Chutterpoor and Humeerpoor frontier, where Rugonath Singh, nephew of the late outlaws and rebels Desput and Nunhey Dewan, commenced, last October, the same career of crime and terrorism, which their local influence, and the general sympathy of the people of the country, enabled them to carry on for years.

I regret to say that the measures that have been adopted for the suppression of this outlaw and his band, have as yet wholly failed of success.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION, &c., OF THE NATIVE STATES.

Political Agent, Gwalior (Appendix A).
 Ditto ditto, Bhopal (Appendix B).
 Bheel Agent and Pol. Assistant (Appendix C).
 Deputy ditto ditto (Appendix D).
 Political Agent, Western Malwa (Appendix E).
 Political Assistant, Goona (Appendix F).
 Political Agent, Bundelcund (Appendix G).

11. The Reports of the several Political Officers, appended as per margin, furnish full accounts of the States within the limits of their respective circles for the past year.

Indore Residency.

12. *Indore.*—The new revenue settlement is progressing gradually in proportion to the interest taken in it by the Maharajah; but it continues to be viewed with disfavor, as mentioned in last Report, as well by the ryots as by the Durbar officials, and as the policy of the Durbar is, apparently, to draw the largest possible amount of revenue from the agriculturists, a mutual want of confidence is likely to obstruct the Settlement. Ten districts are said to have been settled during the year, making, with ten settled last year, a total of 20 districts brought under the new rates of assessment; but the final distribution of leases has not yet taken place, possibly from an anxiety, on the part of the Durbar, to ascertain first whether the rates are such as can actually be realised.

NATURE OF CRIME.	No. of cases.
Murder	16
Dacoity	15
Highway robbery	9

13. The instances of serious crime are as noted in the margin; but no particulars regarding them have been received from the Durbar.

No case has occurred of plunder of Government mails, or of the crimes of Suttie and Sumadh, during the year under report.

14. Allusion was made, in last year's Report, to the lawless proceedings of Thakoor Motee Singh of Gagronee in defiance of the Durbar's authority.

On his failing to attend at this Office, when summoned to do so, and committing further outrages on villages within the Maharajah's frontier, thereby causing much uneasiness to His Highness, and general alarm in the neighbourhood, a Detachment* of the Central India Horse was sent in pursuit of him, and he finally delivered† himself up to the Political Assistant at Goona.

The charges against him are under investigation by the Political Agent, Western Malwa.

15. Considerable sensation has been caused, among the mercantile community of Indore, by the discovery of a fraudulent practice, through which hoondees are abstracted from covers passing through our Post Offices, and presented for payment by the guilty parties, or their accomplices, at other cities, such as Ahmedabad and Bombay. It is the custom in the city of Indore to require from any party presenting a hoondee for payment, satisfactory proof of his respectability, and of his having received the hoondee in the regular course of business; otherwise no firm will cash the same. This practice does not obtain in Calcutta, Bombay, and other large cities: hence, hoondees that may have been obtained fraudulently are cashed in those places, without question, on presentation, while they would not be so in Indore; and opportunity is afforded to rogues for a successful trade, in abstraction of hoondees from letters transmitted by post.

A very urgent representation on the subject was forwarded to this Office by the Durbar, and has been referred for the consideration of the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Bombay; but it is not probable that any change in the existing practice will be effected thereby.

A wealthy Banker at Muttra, who has suffered considerable loss through the frauds complained of, has caused the apprehension of certain parties in the city of Indore, to whom he hopes to bring home the crime; and the case is now under investigation in the Court of the First Assistant.

16. The territorial exchanges between Holkar's Deccan lands and certain British Pergunnahs in Nimar, have been, for the most part, effected during the year; and the few questions remaining for decision, in connection therewith, are in course of disposal, in communication with the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces. A complete Report of the result will be separately submitted to Government in due course.

An important condition of these exchanges, and one which could hardly have been obtained otherwise, was the remission by the Maharajah of all transit dues on the portions of the Trunk Road falling within His Highness' territory between Indore and Khundwah.

This measure was noticed as specially desirable by the Secretary of State for India,* and its attainment has secured a great boon to all traffic under transport to the Western Presidency, by this route, from the North-Western Provinces, or the intermediate Native Districts north of Indore.

* Enclosure to No. 16 of 8th January 1863, from the Government of India.

The Maharajah has relinquished these dues with extreme reluctance; and, to recompense himself for the loss of revenue accruing in consequence, he is alleged to have imposed new taxes on traffic elsewhere in his territories, which, it is believed, will more than make up the same.

17. Perceptible progress has been made in educational measures. New schools for vernacular instruction have been opened out in several districts; and, in some places, English classes have been established, the whole being in charge of an Inspector, subordinate to a Head of the Department, at Indore.

The total number of new schools established is 24, inclusive of those in the districts transferred from Nimar, the maintenance of which has been promised by the Maharajah; and the number of pupils has increased from 1,060 to 2,294.

A sum amounting to between thirty and forty thousand Rupees per annum, is sanctioned by the Durbar to meet the cost of this Department.

An examination of the Indore College was held by the Maharajah in person at the Dussehra, the Agent Governor General and the Officers of the Residency attending on the occasion.

The progress of the pupils was, on the whole, considered to be satisfactory, though the Institution has greatly fallen off from what it was fifteen years ago.

18. The Maharajah has agreed to pay a contribution of Rs. 25,000* towards the construction of the new Imperial line of road between Mhow and Neemuch, about ten miles of which falls within his limits; and has given orders to take in hand the line connecting Indore with Mahidpoor.

* No. 51-263, September 14th, 1867, to Government.
No. 1663, September 13th, 1867, from Government.

His Highness has taken possession of the Burwai Iron Works, which have been transferred to him at a valuation of Rs. 50,000, a sum far less than their cost to Government; but no steps have yet been taken to work them.

No progress has been made in the projected establishment of a Cotton Mill at Indore, the machinery having been seized at Bombay under a decree of the High Court against His Highness.

19. The khureef crops suffered, as in last year, from excessive rain. The rubbee harvest was, however, generally good and plentiful;

and, on the whole, the price of grain has a downward tendency. No appreciable relief, however, is to be looked for in this respect, without a succession of abundant seasons, consequent on all the reserves of corn having been consumed during the continued scarcity of the last ten years.

The outturn of cotton is estimated at one-half, and that of opium at somewhat less than half, of the produce in the previous year.

The general health has been good, and the year free from epidemics.

20. Sanitary arrangements in the city of Indore, long neglected, have lately been the subject of discussion between the Durbar and the mercantile community; but the former is slow to take its proper share in the cost, and the latter, already heavily taxed, can ill afford the large contribution required to carry them out in an effective manner.

21. *Dewas*. (Senior Branch).—The Chief of the Senior Branch has conducted the administration tolerably well, though he is wanting in firmness to reduce expenditure, and the State is consequently in debt.

Being Scindhia's son-in-law, he paid a visit during the year to the Maharajah, at Gwalior, on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness' adopted son; but the meeting has not resulted in much good feeling.

22. (Junior Branch).—The administration of the Junior Branch continues, as hitherto, in the hands of the Karbaree, under the supervision of this Office.

23. Two districts in this branch have been resettled, with some addition to the revenue.

A considerable saving has been effected by a new organization of the mounted police and paigahs establishments, and various reductions in expenditure have been made.

It is proposed to invest the surplus cash in the treasury in Government securities, for the future benefit of the Chief.

NATURE OF CRIME.							No. of cases.
Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total							15

24. The Table in the margin gives the cases of serious crime that have occurred in both branches during the year.

There have been no instances of thuggee, sumadh, or suttee, and no attacks on the Government mail.

							No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
1886-87	...	...	...	...	...	..	15	277
1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	274
Decrease							1	3

25. There is a decrease in this year of one in the number of schools maintained by the senior branch, and of three in the number of pupils, as shewn in the margin, which is not satisfactory.

							No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.
1862-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	315
1867-68	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	300
Increase							1	0
Decrease							0	30

In the Junior Branch the number of schools has been increased by one, and that of pupils decreased by 36, as exhibited in the margin.

26. The crops have been tolerably favorable; the proportionate out-turn of the various grains, &c., is shewn in the margin, the total being represented by the number 16.

Mukka	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jowarree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½
Wheat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2½
Sugar-cane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0½
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0½
Other products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0½
								16

The seasons, in both divisions of the State, have been good; and the general health tolerable, with a little fever and ague, and a disease called "Goojratee Durd," characterised by the appearance of blisters on the skin.

27. *Baglee*.—The management of this petty Chiefship continues in the hands of the widow, and the karbarree of the late Thakoor, and has been carried on satisfactorily.

28. In the last Report it was mentioned that the Maharajah Scindhia was disinclined to recognise the adoption of a successor by the late Chief. His Highness has since intimated his willingness to confirm the succession to the boy so adopted on certain conditions, the chief of which is an increase to the tanka payable to the Durbar on that portion of the estate which is not under British guarantee.

The extreme dilatoriness of the Durbar in these matters has, however, as yet prevented the final settlement of the question, but it is hoped that it will now be disposed of without further delay.

Gwalior Agency.

29. *Gwalior*.—The Political Agent opens his Report with marked allusion to the unhesitating obedience accorded by the Maharajah Scindhia, at considerable sacrifice to his own most cherished occupation and enjoyment,

to the wishes of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, that he should distribute from one-half to one-third of the troops he held massed at Gwalior, throughout his territories.

The circumstances connected with this measure have already formed the subject of full and detailed report to the Government of India, and need not therefore be recapitulated here.

30. The difficulties that occasionally arise, from the circumstances of Scindhia's army being recruited from the same districts as our own, are noticed in paras. 8 to 13, and it is remarked that instances have not been rare of the Maharajah's sepoys deserting his service and enlist-

ing into native corps at Morar, to His Highness' extreme chagrine and annoyance; and although the entertainment of men from the Durbar service has been prohibited by the General Officer commanding at Morar, the Political Agent considers that, as well for our own interests as those of the Maharajah himself, no opportunity should be lost to impress upon Scindhia that his greatest safety lies in recruiting from amongst his own subjects, whose local associations will be his best safeguard.

His Highness' earnest attention has often been drawn to these views, and he has of late commenced to give effect to them by taking steps to enrol recruits for his army from amongst his own people; but the measure will be strongly opposed by those about him, who are interested in the maintenance of the system hitherto in force on this head, and the Chief's determination will alone enable him to carry it out to any practical purpose.

31. The inferiority of Scindhia's army, as compared with our native troops, is noticed; while, at the same time, it is acknowledged that the Maharajah himself, possessing an acquaintance with our general system of field manœuvres and details of drill, handles his force in a manner to surprise all who watch him.

32. The constitution of this Nujeeb force is alluded to, as bearing on the subject of distribution of His Highness' troops; and as this has been also fully reported on to Government, the matter need not be further dwelt on here.

His Highness has been strongly urged to take measures to ensure the ranks of this force, and his Police generally, being, as a rule, composed of men of his own country.

33. A new Dewan has been appointed by the Maharajah, but not from the hitherto predominant class of Deccan Pundits; nor is he a man qualified to advise; or capable of guiding, his master, though he is hard-working, quick, and intelligent.

34. In commenting upon the constitution of the Gwalior Government, the Political Agent forcibly dwells on the fact that it has neither council nor councillor. The Maharajah alone is the Government; he alone presides and adjudicates in the Court of Appeal, and when these appeals arise out of suits upon rights in land, he (the Chief of the State and proprietor of the revenues) sits in judgment, and gives a decision without the parties concerned having a hearing, often on a partial knowledge of the papers in the case, not unfrequently, it may be, after listening to statements or misrepresentations quite unknown to appellant and defendant.

35. As an instance of the attention paid to English papers published in India, Colonel Daly mentions that the Maharajah was informed, as soon as he was, of the publication of his Confidential Report on Gwalior; and he takes the opportunity of acknowledging His Highness' good sense and good feeling in no way abating the freedom of intercourse existing between them, though there was much in the circumstances of the case to have tried his temper.

36. The often repeated defects of native administrations arising from insufficient pay, opportunities to amass ill-gotten gain, absence of publicity, and want of laws or procedure, exist in Gwalior as elsewhere; but it is hoped that the Maharajah will take a step in advance now, and call for reports to be drawn up of the various branches of the State as the introduction to a system of healthy ventilation.

It is a matter of regret, however, that, with all his prestige of name, his capacity and aptitude to master business, and his desire to win fame as an administrator, His Highness is deterred, in measures of improvement, by the expense requisite in giving fair pay, as well as by distrust of the honesty of officials, even when well paid.

Dinkur Rao only (though it is impossible he can again be Minister) could effect, through the reverence in which his purity of character was held, the reforms called for, to establish a rule, having the well-being of the governed as its foundation-stone.

37. The Political Agent has taken a great interest in drawing out from the Maharajah his own sentiments regarding the view in which British administration is held by the population generally; and gives a brief summary of Scindhia's opinions, being the expressions of an independent and powerful Prince, whose motto is "come weal or woe, I have cast in my lot entirely with you."

The feeling of order and security generated under our rule; the adherence to a fixed system of conducting business, with established links of responsibility creating unity of feeling and loyalty impossible in Native States; our prestige, which shields the traveller, who, scarce 50 years ago, left home, on his journey, with certainty of danger from thugs, or spoliation by robbers, but now passes on his way without hinderance; a general faith in our justice, notwithstanding that our Government is at times inconsiderate in its treatment of the prejudices and weaknesses of Native Chiefs; its liberality towards these Chiefs, such as they do not evince to each other;—these are all points of which the Maharajah speaks as striking him prominently.

At the same time, he tells us that he travels much and hears what we never hear; that our acts, and codes, and sections, always increasing, bewilder men's minds, and render us unpopular; that our excess of system over sympathy results in a want of intercourse between the ryots and our officers; and that our too great eagerness to push reform in Native States is liable to misrepresentation, as carrying out a desire to over-ride caste and custom. He alludes to the movement, so highly spoken of in the Punjab, respecting marriage expenses, as an effervescence, an affectation only, of combination, with the intention of pleasing us; and he comments somewhat bitterly on the recent discussions regarding measures to discourage the resort of pilgrims to places of gathering and to holy shrines, observing that such interference is calculated to create alarm, and to cause a tumultuous rush to those spots, from a fear that the visits are eventually to be prohibited.

Scindhia dwelt with earnestness on the benefits resulting in Native States from the influence of Political Officers, specially noticing the case of Bhurtpore, where, he observed, we had first exercised our authority for the good of the Chief, and then left him, or intended leaving him, to the mercy of those surrounding him, with the certainty of our being again called on to save him from ruin.

Colonel Daly lays some weight on the remarks of His Highness, as deserving attention; and, in adding that he breaks no confidence in recording the same, he expresses his conviction that the Maharajah will be much gratified if his opinions are deemed by Government to be worth a hearing. As to his own popularity with his subjects, Scindhia says "they will bear more from me than from you," but he knows that his rule also being a Mahratta ascendancy is looked upon in Malwa and Central India as a foreign rule.

38. In para. 38 the Political Agent refers to the change in the position of Native Rulers towards their subjects, which has sprung from the location of British garrisons throughout the Native territory since the mutiny.

There can be no doubt that the hands of the Rulers have been thereby vastly strengthened; and this has been perhaps especially the case in Gwalior, though, for years previous to the mutiny, the prestige of the Gwalior Contingent had a like effect.

No one is more thoroughly cognizant of the fact than Scindhia; but it is no secret that he would readily relinquish the protection secured to his Government and Dynasty by the presence of the British force, if he could but obtain the withdrawal of the latter beyond his limits.

It is not necessary to enter into a consideration of the grounds for this feeling.

39. The relations of the Political Agent with the Gwalior Durbar and the Maharajah are satisfactory. The Vakeel in attendance has not much power to settle cases that arise; but references are no longer intolerably delayed, and many matters are disposed of by personal communication with His Highness, at all times ready to receive the Political Agent.

The prohibition which bars all friendly intercourse with the Durbar Officials still continues, though it is stated to be one not established by the present Maharajah.

40. A few of the subjects of importance disposed of during the year are—

The extension of the Morar and Neemuch Cantonments, fully reported on already to Government.

The settlement of a much troubled question connected with Scindhia's sovereignty in his estate of Ghunsangwee, in the Nizam's territory, on which final arrangements have been adopted, through exchange, under the orders of the Government of India.

The disposal of a heavy demand against the Durbar by one Khundey Rao Mussoorkur on a mortgage on the Burwa Saugor Tanka, the bond being signed by the late Sir R. Shakespear, then Political Officer at Gwalior, and subsequently countersigned by the Maharajah. In this case, after much worrying discussion, the Political Agent has succeeded in procuring a final discharge of the sum due.

The reconciliation between Scindhia and his old and distinguished Minister Dinkur Rao, with the restoration to the latter of the jagheer which had been confiscated in January 1866. This was duly brought to the notice of Government, and the satisfaction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council at the same has been communicated to the Maharajah.

41. The Political Agent fails to trace, throughout the Gwalior territory, one work, that can be called public, being in hand at the Durbar cost, or one mile of metalled road within the interior; and he notes the fair weather tracks as being of the rudest character of communications. What is called the "Road Tax," as levied on the Thakoors and Zemindars, is not necessarily expended on roads, but carried to the general credit.

Malwa and Esanghur are without roads; the latter pergunnah is desolate, and the once rich and populous city of Ojein is becoming waste, from being excluded from communication by roads with other cities. The restoration of this ancient town is however under His Highness' consideration.

42. Scindhia does not appear at present alive to the importance of public works; but he is liberal and friendly in aiding the Department at Morar by the assignment of quarries for beams and slabs in the vicinity of Cantonment, and the removal of dues on materials for Government works.

The Maharajah contributes to the British Government a yearly sum of Rs. 75,000 on account of roads, being contribution towards—

Construction of six new roads	Rs. 63,000
Repairs to Agra and Bombay Road	„ 12,000

Total	...	Rs. 75,000
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The small amount of this in comparison with the sum in the treasury, amounting, it is said, to above a million sterling, has been pointed out to the Maharajah by the Political Agent, without other success than eliciting a promise to continue the contribution for a longer period, if necessary.

43. Two instances are reported of robbery of the Government banghy mail during the year; one on the Jhansie and Gwalior road, the parcels being recovered; and the other on the Agra and Bombay

road between Gwalior and Seepree, in which the perpetrators were a gang from Bundelcund, and for which compensation in full was paid by the Durbar.

Treasure belonging to the Public Works Department under the charge of Scindhia's Sowars, was plundered near Goona, and compensation amounting to Rs. 1,000 was paid for the same.

Two other cases of robbery are mentioned, in which Officers were plundered of their property; one at Deore, where the Quarter Master of the 2nd Dragoon Guards lost property valued at Rs. 1,000, all of which was recovered, except Rs. 600 cash; and the other at Pakhurriapoor, in January last, where the Quarter Master of the 4th Hussars was robbed, on the line of march, of property consisting of guns, books, &c., valued at Rs. 1,000. This case was investigated by the Political Assistant, Goonah.

Compensation has been paid by the Durbar in two outstanding claims against it for banghy mail robberies in March 1866.

44. Other claims in arrears have been disposed of, among which is included the demand for nuzzurs due by the Sirdars who attended the Viceroy's Grand Durbar at Agra in November 1866.

45. A contribution of Rs. 3,000 has been freely given by the Maharajah towards the construction of a staging bungalow at Mundisore.

46. In alluding to the subject of the education of Scindhia's adopted son, 17 years of age, the Political Agent remarks that the idea once entertained by the Maharajah, of securing the tutorship of a British Officer for his son, has been altogether dropped. The circumstances connected with this subject have been already fully reported to Government.

Colonel Daly has suggested to His Highness the selection of a Mahratta pundit, well grounded in English, from Bombay, to superintend the lad's education, and give him instruction in English also; but this scheme has not yet been adopted.

The "Chota Maharajah," as this youth is called, has made good progress in Persian, but there is no one capable of teaching him English, in which he has hardly progressed beyond the rudiments.

47. The Political Agent again, as in his Report for the previous year, draws attention to the dissatisfaction caused by the existing law regarding "extradition of criminals;" and he remarks that matters go smoothly with the Durbar, under this head, along the Jhansie Frontier, only through the courtesy and ability of Colonel Lloyd, the Commissioner of Jhansie. The subject is one that, in the opinion of this Office, calls for serious consideration, in the interest alike of the British and Native Governments, and it is hoped that some modification of the existing law may be enacted, to remove the anomalies which form a just ground of complaint on the part of the latter, and are at times very perplexing to the Political Officers of Government.

48. The Durbar has furnished statistics of Income and Disbursements, with Return of Army expenditure.

Revenue receipts for the year	Rs.	63,82,039
Customs ditto ditto	"	13,82,751
Total gross Revenue	Rs.	1,07,65,000
DEDUCT—		
Civil salaries in districts	Rs.	15,13,80½
Cash and Muzraas to Jagheerdars, Tankas, &c.	"	22,02,732
Balance due in districts	"	2,07,810
		<u>40,74,430</u>
Paid into Treasury		66,91,254
EXPENDITURE.		
Army, Relatives, Retinue, &c.	Rs.	50,03,734
Chota Maharajah Sahib	"	1,00,000
Charity	"	3,00,000
Buildings	"	1,00,000
Supplies, Roads, Bridges	"	2,00,000
		<u>57,03,734</u>
Leaves Surplus Balance	Rs.	9,24,620

These documents are not looked upon as giving actuals, but more as estimates. The abstract of the information conveyed is as per margin. The surplus balance or saving, is, I am confident, very much understated in this Return. It probably more often

exceeds than falls short of double the amount specified.

49. The Political Agent concludes with a few remarks on the happy feeling that has existed between the Maharajah and the Officers of the Garrison generally, and the kindly tone that has been fostered and encouraged, by the frank courtesy of the distinguished Officer in Command; and it is but due to General Chamberlain that I should add my own testimony to the special public advantage in this respect, that has attended his filling this important Command, at a period when, from the unsettlement of Scindhia's mind in connection with his Army, the frank and unqualified support of the Brigadier General in the countless matters constantly coming under discussion with the Durbar, in connection with the British Force, and in other ways, was, I may say, almost essential to the maintenance of satisfactory relations between His Highness and the Political Agent.

50. In paras. 105 to 107 a most deplorable account is given of the condition of the State Jail in the Gwalior Lushkur. Within an open space, not sufficient for the healthy breathing of a hundred, some 380 or 400 prisoners are said to be confined. "Murderers and dacoits, thieves and forgers, thakooras and sweepers, men under trial and those awaiting trial, all in chains." Their subsistence allowance is five pice a day, and no sort of occupation is provided for them: the sanitary condition of the place is abominable, being wholly neglected, yet, strange to say, the Superintendent reported that the health of the inmates was good, and deaths were rare.

51. When at Gwalior, in the early part of 1866, I visited this building, and found it tolerably clean, it having been of course put in order for my inspection. The early construction of a new jail, which had been in contemplation for ten years previously, with the necessity for the adoption of a system of administration in accord with that in force in British prisons, was then strongly urged on the Maharajah and his principal officials, and a promise was made that the subject should receive the early attention of the Durbar; but nothing has since been done towards carrying out this assurance.

The Political Agent has again brought the question to Scindhia's notice, and has urged that a classification should at least be made of the prisoners in present place of confinement, so that men under trial and those convicted of petty offences, may not be associated with the worst description of criminals; and it is hoped that his representations may effect this result.

52. The Head of the Department of Education, in the Gwalior State, is Major M. Filose, a grandson of Jean Baptiste, who is spoken of as in every way qualified for the post, both by education and character.

53. The principal school at the Capital, admirably conducted, is under his immediate control, and is provided with competent instruction by masters taught in our own schools, in English, Mahrattée, and Persian, of which languages Major Filose has a good working knowledge.

The school-house is handsome and spacious, Capable of accommodating nearly 300 pupils. There are at present 387 on the Rolls, of ages varying from 30 to 8 years; the English class consists of some 50 pupils.

Colonel Daly notices the great attention given to the pupils' instruction in the history of foreign kingdoms, to the detriment of that connected with their own country.

Unfortunately, industry and success in the schools do not lead to employment in the Durbar service, and the pupils carry their education elsewhere, in search of service. It is hoped, however, that through the interest evinced in the question by the new Dewan, successful pupils may yet find employment in the State.

54. There are 85 schools in the districts supported by the Durbar. About 40 being in Malwa, all owing their establishment to Dinkur Rao. The teachers, about 150 in number, are alluded to as wanting in capability, and the instruction is stated to be not much esteemed in consequence. Persian teachers receive generally about Rs. 8 a month, and Hindée masters from Rs. 4 to 6—a wholly inadequate rate of remuneration.

About Rs. 25,000 per annum is allowed by the Durbar for the support of the schools.

55. The exertions of Major Filose are noticed as deserving of general recognition.

56. In paras. 91 to 93 reference is made to the duties of the Agency Surgeon, who is attached to the force at Morar, and has not, in the Political Agent's opinion, the requisite time at his disposal for the attention that should be devoted to the sanitary condition of the Lushkur, and the numerous villages surrounding the cantonment, in which the adoption of effective measures for the prevention of epidemic diseases could only be attained under the supervision of a Medical Officer enjoying a fixed status in the Agency, and possessing ample leisure, as well as the other requisite qualifications, for the purpose.

On this ground the nomination of an Officer specially to the medical charge of the Agency, is again advocated by the Political Agent, it being added that His Highness Scindhia would probably bear a share of the charges of the appointment.

The question is one that appears to be deserving of consideration, with reference to the large force of European soldiers now located at Gwalior.

57. The other matters treated of by the Political Agent will be noticed elsewhere in this Report under the proper heads.

Bhopal Agency.

58. *Bhopal*.—The Political Agent reports that the results of Her Highness the Secunder Begum's attention to the management of the State are showing themselves in every department. The government is pronounced to be satisfactory and the people contented.

59. The revenue is increasing, and will continue to do so, consequent on the favorable terms granted by Her Highness, through which waste land is largely brought under cultivation.

60. The demise of the Begum's son-in-law, Nawab Oomrao Dowlah Bakee Mahomed Khan, during the year, was noticed in the last Annual General Report of the Agency. His widow, the Shahjehan Begum, has now thrown off the purdah, and has been entrusted with some portion of the administration of the State.

61. Much irritation has been caused, for some years past, through the question arising out of the claims of the Neemruknee Thakoors of Pergunnah Bairseeah. The Political Agent observes, that the Secunder Begum has now agreed to the terms proposed by him, in regard to this matter, whereby an unpleasant discussion has been brought to a conclusion.

The subject has been lately fully reported on to Government by this Office.

62. Her Highness commemorated her installation, as a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India, by a grand fête in February, to which she invited the officers of the neighbouring stations. On this occasion, Her Highness had a review of her troops; the force, though small, appeared to be fairly equipped, and was well handled by Her Highness' Commander-in-Chief.

63. *Rajghur*.—The Chief of this State highly appreciates the honor of the salute of 11 guns, conferred on him, as noticed in last year's Report.

64. Allusion was made, in para. 92 of that Report, to the unsatisfactory state of feeling between this Chief and his family and brotherhood, owing to his alleged adoption of the Mahomedan faith, and to his

proposed abdication in favor of his eldest son. The question was finally disposed of, under the orders of Government, by the Agent, Governor General, in person, at a Durbar held by him, for the purpose, at Bionra, in December last; but the Political Agent represents the ill-feeling resulting from the dispute to be on the increase, instead of diminishing.

The Chief is pronounced to be a good ruler, and it is stated that, were it not for his leaning towards Mahomedanism, he would be popular with his subjects.

65. *Nursinghur*.—Dewan Hunmunt Sing, the Chief of this State, is becoming aged and decrepit; his grandson, who is the heir, is being educated, and carefully brought up. The administration is reported to have been more satisfactory during the year.

66. *Kilcheepore*.—The Chief, Dewan Shere Singh, though very infirm, is a good ruler, and deservedly popular.

67. *Koorwaie*.—Nowab Nuzzuf Mahomed Khan is reported as administering his State better than heretofore, complaints against him being far less numerous.

68. *Muzoodunghur*.—The young Chief, Rugonant Singh, is being educated at the Sehore High School; but the Political Agent fears that no amount of training will undo the bad effects of 15 years' neglect, the more so that the lad's intellect appears to be weak.

69. *Mahomedghur*.—This principality remains in a very backward state under its ruler, Mohamed Hafiz Kooly Khan, on whose mind the Political Agent has done his utmost to impress the necessity of devoting himself to business. As complaints against him have much decreased, it is to be hoped that these cautions have been of some effect.

70. *Putharee*.—The young Nowab, Abdool Kureem Khan, is being educated at the Sehore High School; he is quick and intelligent, and promises well.

The affairs of this petty estate are now on a more satisfactory footing, a reconciliation having been effected between the young Chief and the Minister appointed to look after him by the late Chief.

71. *Basoda*.—Nowab Ummer Ally Khan manages this little estate himself in a satisfactory manner.

72. *Larawut*.—The Puar, Ramchunder Rao, continues as incapable of managing his property as ever. Several quarrels with his relatives have with difficulty been adjusted.

The Political Agent fears that necessity may arise for the management of his Estate being taken out of the hands of this Chief, who is so addicted to intoxicating drugs as to be unfit for any occupation.

73. *Gwalior Districts*.—Of six outlying districts belonging to the Maharajah Scindhia, three are noted as well managed, the local officials working cordially with the Political Agent's Office, but the authorities in the other three are represented as inefficient and obstructive.

74. *Indore Districts*.—The few portions of the Maharajah Holkar's territory, within the limits of this Political Agency, are stated to be indifferently administered; although replies to official documents have been more speedy than heretofore.

The occurrence, alluded to, of the Indore troops crossing the frontier in pursuit of Thakoor Motee Singh, of Gagronee, and his band, was duly disposed of with the Durbar.

75. *Seronj*.—This district, belonging to the Nowab of Tonk, is described as still in a wretched condition, the assessment being too high, and the local officials corrupt. The present amil, though slow, is believed to be comparatively honest. A re-assessment, with efficient arrangements for Police, has been urged on the notice of the young Nowab, who has recently visited the district with Lieutenant Blair.

76. *Sarungpore*, a district belonging to Dewas, is fairly administered; but much ill feeling is stated to be caused by the Tonka due to Nursinghur being allowed to fall into arrears.

77. No special remarks are called for in regard to the guaranteed Grassia and other Thakoors under this Political Agency.

78. The administration of justice in the States under this Agency, and in Bhopal especially, is represented as more satisfactory than heretofore.

79. Education is steadily progressing, and several village schools have been established lately.

One district female school has been opened by the Secunder Begum, and it is hoped that, as teachers can be supplied from the Sehore School, the number will increase.

80. District roads have been commenced by Her Highness the Secunder Begum, which are to be metalled, bridged, and well made; an annual allotment of Rs. 50,000 has been put apart for the construction of these roads, which, when completed, will connect the capital with the chief towns of pergunnahs, and the head quarters of Nazims.

81. Rapid progress is reported in the construction of the water-works, which are being established through the liberality of the Koodseeah Begum. The pipes are being laid down in the streets, and the foundations and hydrants fixed. The reservoirs are to be sufficient to supply the city with 400,000 gallons of water daily.

82. The line of road proposed as a railway feeder, between the Capital and the Seonee station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, was carefully examined during the cold season by the Political Agents, and an estimate of the probable cost, stated to be Rs. 1,60,000, as far as the Bhopal State is concerned, was drawn up and laid before the Secunder Begum, who is considering the question of the construction of this important work.

83. There have been two attacks on the Government mail in the districts under this Agency, during the year under report.

The mails were recovered in both cases.

84. The fairs held last hot season, owing to the arrangements by the Chiefs, passed off without any disease breaking out.

The Chiefs have agreed to fix more healthy seasons for such fairs as are not held for religious purposes, with which they are unable to interfere.

At the fairs held at Sehore, in December last, nearly three lakhs Rupees worth of property changed hands.

85. Cereals, cotton, and opium are the chief products of these districts. Rain fell unceasingly for some weeks in July last, causing the destruction of the whole Mukka crop, as well as of all jowaree that was not on high land. The crops of gram and wheat have been excellent, though somewhat injured by occasional storms. The outturn of opium, which promised well, will be reduced by rain having fallen at an inopportune season.

The price of grain of all sorts continues remarkably high, consequent on the enormous exports that take place.

There has been no epidemic disease in the districts under this Political Agency, but fever has been very prevalent.

86. The Secunder Begum is stated to have under consideration the appointment of a Conservator of Forests for the Bhopal Territory, a measure which the Political Agent advocates as calculated to be of very great advantage to the State.

Bheel Agency.

87. Life and property have been generally secure, though acts of violence, attended with loss of life, have occurred among the restless Bheel population in the north-east corner of the Agency, along the Mye; and there has been some plundering on the northern portion of the Thandla Pitawud road.

Appendix C.

The Bheel Agent thinks that these acts of lawlessness may be due to the constant dissensions between the Indore and Jhaboia Durbars, regarding the local road dues, the management of which, formerly under his Office, was transferred to them, as noticed in the General Report for the last year.

In Ali Rajpore there have been several instances of serious crime, which have not, however, in any way affected the public peace.

88. The crops have been favorable, and food cheaper and more plentiful in the wilder parts of the more hilly tracts than for many years past.

The general health has been good, with an absence of any epidemic disease.

89. No case has occurred of dacoity, thuggee, suttee, or samadh, nor has any attack been made on the Government mail during the year.

90. The international Police is reported to have worked well, and is pronounced to be a check on the marauding propensities of the classes amongst whom it is located.

91. The general peace was threatened, during last cold season, by an outbreak in the Punch Mehals and Rewa Kanta, among the Naikra Bheels, causing apprehension that they might seek an asylum in the districts under this Agency, and give rise to a movement therein in their favor. The detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps at Ali Rājapore was strengthened, as a precautionary measure. No marauders, however, came within 30 miles of the frontier; and the disturbance was promptly and completely suppressed.

92. *Dhar.*—The administration of this State has been tolerably satisfactory.

The Chief is represented as too facile to resist the arts of a clique surrounding him; but he is of an amiable disposition, amenable to advice, and anxious to carry out the wishes of the British Government. He is capable of forming a tolerably fair opinion on most subjects submitted to him; and he takes much interest in his schools, which he visits and examines every week.

93. The total receipts and disbursements of the State for the year were as shown in the margin. The expenditure is considered too large, the surplus being only Rs. 35,000.

Total Receipts	...	Rs. 5,28,000
„ Disbursements	...	„ 4,93,000
Balance	Rs.	<u>35,000</u>

There is a total cash balance, however, in the Treasury; of Rs. 5,06,400, of which upwards of 3½ lakhs is invested in the 4 per cent. Government loan; and the financial condition of the State is sound and satisfactory.

94. The Chief has adopted the essential points in the British Civil and Criminal Codes as a guide for all the State courts, and takes himself an intelligent interest in the working of the latter.

95. The number of pupils in the State schools for boys at Dhar has increased from 152 to 201 during the past year.

The Chief himself visits and examines the schools weekly.

The Girls' School, though duly encouraged and supported, has fallen off, the number of pupils having been reduced from 30 to 12 at the close of the year.

96. The Chief has contributed during the past year Rs. 1,50,000 towards the construction of the portion of the Mhow and Neemuch Road

(37 miles) within his limits, and has already paid up Rs. 70,000 of the same.

97. *Jhabbooa*.—The Chief, Gopalsing, continues to administer his state admirably with the able assistance of his confidential adviser, Moonshee Jowala Pershad. He exercises strict supervision over all departments; and the administration of justice gives general satisfaction.

98. The Bheels have been, on the whole, well behaved. There are exceptions in the Thandla Pitlawud District, where the difficulty of tracing crime is great, bordering, as it does, on Kooshulghur (Rajpootana), Holkar's territory, Rutlam, and Sillana.

99. The financial condition of the State is prosperous. There is no debt, and the revenue has increased in the last five years from Rs. 62,000 to Rs. 1,09,101, being 76 per cent.

100. *Ali Rajpore*.—The Maharana of this Chiefship is, I regret to say, spoken of still more unfavorably by the Bheel Agent than in the previous year's Report. He is represented as quite incapable of supervising the administration from his increasing predilection for opium and spirits, added to constant epileptic fits, the result of his dissipation, while he will not tolerate the anxious efforts of his mother, the widow of the late Chief, to save him from the influence of the bad characters around him.

101. Under such a ruler it is not surprising that the measures required to prevent or punish crime should be wanting.

Deeds of violence are stated to be common amongst the Bheel population, generally from quarrels arising during drinking bouts, and the taking of life is viewed with indifference, no less than 10 cases of murder having, it is stated, occurred without any of the guilty parties being brought to justice.

102. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the administration thus labors, the revenues are steadily increasing, and the debts of the State are under liquidation.

103. The incompetency and mal-administration of the Chief have not hitherto been productive of such disorder in this State as to require our direct interference, but the impunity with which the most heinous class of crime has of late been perpetrated in several instances, as stated by the Bheel Agent, indicates that there is a growing insecurity from the absolute want of all government, which at no distant time cannot but lead to general unsettlement and disorder.

The Bheel Agent has for some time past been instructed to watch carefully the progress of all events in the principality, and to report promptly whenever circumstances appear to demand our intervention in affairs; and he has now been further called on to furnish such detailed

information regarding the cases of murder referred to by him, and the condition of the administration generally, as will enable this Office to judge if the time for such intervention has not already arrived.

104. *Jobutt*.—This principality continues as hitherto to be well governed by its Chief, Runjeet Singh, who is gradually discharging the debts due by his estate.

105. *Indore and Gwalior Districts*.—There is no particular notice required in respect to the other small Chiefships under the Bheel Agent's supervision.

The Bhoorniahs have conducted themselves satisfactorily.

Scindhia's districts are well administered by the Naib Soobah, Umber Lall.

Deputy Bheel Agency.

106. The Deputy Bheel Agent opens his Report with a detail of the various districts under his charge, which are as follow, and he treats each in the order noted :—

Appendix D.

I.—The British Pergunnah of Maunpoor.

II.—The Burwance State, under British management.

III.—The Bombay and Agra Road, from Mhow to the Khandeish Frontier, as regards Police arrangements and criminal jurisdiction, with collection of road dues.

IV.—The Pergunnah of Bagode, belonging to the Dewas State, recently transferred from the management of the Deputy Commissioner in Nimar.

V.—The Bhoorniahs of Jamnia (under British management) Rajgurh, Ghurree, Baroodpoora, and Kotceday.

VI.—The Political supervision of Holkar's territories, south of Vindhya range, inclusive of the pergunnah recently given in exchange to the Maharajah by the British Government.

107. I. *Maunpoor Pergunnah*.—The villages in this pergunnah, which pay a beegah rate of assessment, have, during the year, received a twenty years' land settlement, under which a fourth of the rental has been remitted by Government, the loss under this remission being nearly made up, under a four-anna assessment per beegah on culturable waste land.

An alteration has also been made in the dates for payment of revenue, under which the rents will in future be collected, after the gathering in of the harvest and disposal of the produce.

For these arrangements, the people are deeply grateful; the more so, that they will now be able to look forward to a prospect of freedom from debt; the necessity of borrowing at usurious rates from money-lenders no longer existing.

Numerous applications have been made by cultivators from Holkar's neighbouring districts for land in this pergunnah, and the

Deputy Bheel Agent expects considerable immigration during the current year, which he looks upon as a fair proof of the popularity of the settlement.

108. Ninety-six civil suits, of the aggregate value of Rs. 9,961, and thirty-nine criminal cases, all of a trifling nature, were instituted and disposed of during the year.

No heinous crime was reported.

The conduct of the Police was satisfactory.

109. The balance of Land Revenue due at the end of the official year 1866-67, amounting to Rs. 2,978, was all duly recovered, excepting Rs. 32, which is stated to be irrecoverable, owing to deaths and desertions.

For the year under report, one instalment only has been realised, the second not becoming due till after the close of the year in May.

There is an increase of Rs. 247 under the head of Land Revenue, and a decrease of Rs. 1,392 under that of Sayer, owing chiefly to the opium dues having realised Rs. 1,241 less than last year.

The License Tax, which has only realised Rs. 248, is reported to have caused much dissatisfaction.

Stamps show an increase of Rs. 407.

The total income of the pergunnah for the year was Rs. 11,138 against Rs. 8,665 for the previous year (11 months).

The expenditure was Rs. 3,286, Rs. 682 in excess of that for the eleven months ending March 31st, 1867, which is accounted for, as well by the one month short in the former year as by an increase to the pay of the pergunnah establishments.

110. The progress of the attempts made to introduce education in the pergunnah has not been satisfactory, and it has been found necessary to close the three experimental schools opened during the previous year; while the attendance at the three remaining schools has dwindled from 50 to 34.

111. The crops of all kinds have been good, and a great impetus has been given to agriculture by the twenty years' settlement.

A reserved tract of forest land is being marked out by pillars, and a promising young forest of teak is stated to be growing up.

112. II. *Burwanee*.—The Deputy Bheel Agent again alludes to the benefit resulting to this Principality from the system introduced under our supervision, which has produced general satisfaction.

Our management was introduced in 1860, since which year the revenue has risen from Rs. 23,512 to Rs. 76,209; a debt of Rs. 29,430 has been discharged, and a cash balance is exhibited of

Rs. 50,812. Instead of a distempered atmosphere of disorder and confusion surrounding a population given up to lawlessness and plunder, there is now the freedom and security which results from the establishment of Courts of Justice, with a strong and well organised Police; and the community has become quiet and peaceable. Schools have been established; a third class road, 28 miles in length, has been constructed; and the miles, over which one man could with difficulty have found his way, have become intersected by fair weather cart-roads and good bridle roads.

After an absence of two years, the Deputy Bheel Agent noticed, with satisfaction, that over a tract of fifteen miles in the Goe Valley, smiling corn fields had taken the place of an unreclaimed and useless jungle; a similar change being visible in other parts among the hills.

113. The Bheels continue amenable to order, and their conduct during the year has been so satisfactory, as to warrant a reduction being made in the strength of the detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps in the Sathpoora Hills, from 118 to 64 men.

Bheema Naik, whose capture was noticed in the Administration Report for the previous year, for many years the terror and scourge of this district, has been sentenced to transportation for life, and his removal, together with that of Joojarreea Mankur, another outlaw, gives ground for hope that a large and fertile tract of country will soon be re-populated, which was formerly the scene of ravages and crime.

114. A twenty years' land settlement was suggested in the Officiating Deputy Bheel Agent's report for the previous year; but as this measure is not met by the cultivators themselves, who appear to be in easy circumstances under existing arrangements, Captain Cadell does not encourage the proposal, but hopes to effect a settlement which will not diminish the revenue, and at the same time will secure the cultivators, for some years to come, against extra demands.

Such villages as pay plough rates, being ready for a settlement, arrangements are in progress to farm some of them to resident Wutundars for a term of ten years.

115. The difficulties hitherto attending any attempt to improve the navigation of the Nerbudda, which baffled the best efforts of Colonel Keatinge some years ago, are represented as calculated to discourage any present measures being taken with that object.

Attention has been given to the opening up of the land communication, however, through the State.

116. The Deputy Bheel Agent's account of the Rana's habits and disposition is very unsatisfactory.

The experiment of placing one of the pergunnahs under his immediate management, referred to in the last Annual Report,

has wholly failed, and it has been found necessary to relieve him of the charge.

His apathy and procrastination are represented as rendering it almost impossible to carry on any business with him.

It has been considered but fair to increase his personal allowance with the increase of revenue; and it has accordingly been raised from Rs. 10,600 to Rs. 14,000 per annum. He has, however, made a bad use of this indulgence; for whereas his expenditure does not exceed Rs. 600 a month, his domestic establishments remain unpaid for seven and eleven months at a time.

The Deputy Bheel Agent finally pronounces it hopeless to expect that the Rana will ever be fit to administer the State again, while his brother Indur Sing is described as being of an unpromising character.

117. The Native Superintendent, Venkut Ram, of whom favorable mention was made in last Report, has succeeded, by his just and considerate treatment of the Bheels, completely in winning their confidence and respect. He is heartily commended for his exertions, which have secured for him, during the year, the title of Rai Bahadoor, with a khillut of Rs. 500 from the Viceroy and Governor General.

118. Three hundred and ninety-three civil suits, of the aggregate value of Rs. 33,231, and twenty-five criminal cases, of which six were of a serious nature, were tried and disposed of during the year. Of the six serious cases, five were crimes committed in former years.

The establishment of a Sudder Ameen's Court has proved a highly useful and successful measure.

The conduct of the Police was satisfactory.

One case of burglary with murder occurred, in which the perpetrators were not traced; and two persons committed suicide.

119. The Deputy Bheel Agent exhibits, in a tabular statement,

YEAR.	Land Revenue.	Sewai Jumma.	Total.	Increase.
1860-61	12,598	10,914	23,512	.....
1867-68	21,441	54,788	76,209	52,697

the yearly increase of Land Revenue and Sewai Jumma of this Principality since the introduction of our supervision, the increase between the first year of which and that under report, embracing a period of

seven years, is very considerable, being Rs. 52,697, as shown in the margin. The increase of revenue in the present year, compared with 1866-67, is stated to be as much as 19 per cent. The Deputy Bheel Agent is sanguine that in two or three years it may be raised to a lakh of rupees, and he adds that the very satisfactory result reported has been attained without the imposition of new taxes, and simply by the introduction of a wholesome system.

The whole Government demand for the year has been realised in full.

In noticing an increase in the Abkaree collections of Rs. 4,082, (nearly 40 per cent.) in the year under report, as shown in the margin, the Deputy Bheel Agent quotes the opinion of Colonel Keatinge, formerly in charge of Nimar, that the rise or fall of this source of income was a sure index to the prosperity of the people, the truth of which, in these terri-

		Rs.
Year 1866-67	...	10,389
" 1867-68	...	14,421
Increase Rs.		4,082

tries, experience fully confirms.

The Bheels in the hills have been always permitted to distil their own liquor.

The causes of increase and decrease under each head of income and expenditure are reviewed and explained at length in paras. 44 to 52 of the Deputy Bheel Agent's Report.

120. The attempts made during 1866-67 to extend education in the State, by opening experimental schools, were not successful, and they were all closed in consequence.

The Deputy Bheel Agent has, however, induced the people of the three principal places, Burwanee, Rajpooor, and Augur, to contribute Rs. 1,050 annually towards the local institutions, and he considers the prospects of education encouraging.

The schools now number 14, the daily average attendance during the past year being 279, and the total cost of the institutions Rs. 2,812, of which Rs. 1,324 was paid by the State, and Rs. 1,488 by private subscriptions.

The falling off in the number of scholars has been large during the past year, but the introduction of a better class of masters will, it is hoped, lead to an improvement in this respect:

121. The sum of Rs. 12,156 has been expended on public works, such as construction and repair of roads and tanks, building, a new school-house at Burwanee, capable of accommodating about 180 children, &c.

The Deputy Bheel Agent notices that a really good road metalled throughout, connecting Burwanee with the Bombay and Agra roads, a distance of 27 miles, has been constructed, and requires only a few causeways, or Irish bridges, to complete it.

Attention has been given to the opening up of hill roads, with a view to encouraging traffic.

122. The year is pronounced to have been a most favorable one for the agriculturists, and the realisation from crops to have been considerably in excess of that in the previous year.

Efforts are being made to introduce the cultivation of cotton from the Hinguh Ghat seed; and the people, at first averse to it, have now evinced a desire to give it a fair trial.

Though the fall of rain was only 17·7 inches, this is stated to have been sufficient for the crops.

123. The preservation of teak forests has been much attended to. In the eastern portion of the hills, the cutting of teak is entirely prohibited, and in other parts, Bheels and Bheelalas alone are allowed to cut logs of a specified size. The duty also have been raised from one to two Rupees per log. In this manner, no more is cut than the forests can bear; only about 500 logs have been cut in the year under report.

124. An increase in the population during the year has taken place of 1,396, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

125. III. *Agra and Bombay Road.*—The portion of this road between Mhow and Bhoreghur, a distance of 90 miles, is under the superintendence of the Deputy Bheel Agent, assisted by a Deputy Magistrate at Khull.

126. Notwithstanding the existence of the line of railway as far as Khundwah, the traffic on this line of road has considerably increased during the year. This is attributed chiefly to the bad condition of the Indore and Khundwa road, and the insufficient arrangements, in the monsoon, for crossing the Nerbudda at Kheree Ghat; and largely, also to the unusual quantity of grain imported to Malwa, from Khandeish and districts south of the Nurbudda, amounting to 1,10,616 maunds, or about 3,950 tons. It is expected that there will always be much local traffic on this road, notwithstanding the railway.

The total value of imports on the line during the year has been about Rs. 14,18,530, and of exports, about Rs. 27,04,800.

127. Cotton has been exported by this road to the amount of 4,269 bales, which is considerably less than the quantity exported in the previous year of eleven months, amounting to 7,917 bales.

128. In 1866-67, the total number of chests of opium despatched by this route, as shown in the margin, was 20,816 during the year under report; but 12,175 chests found their way from Dhar and Rutlam, the whole of those from Indore being sent to the railway at Khundwah. The Sindwah route, it is expected, will continue to be used for opium sent from Dhar and Rutlam.

	No. of chests.
From Indore ...	12,587
From Dhar and Rutlam ...	8,229
TOTAL ...	20,816

129. The total amount of transit dues levied on this line during the year was Rs. 62,726, being Rs. 9,128 less than in 1866-67. Of this sum, Rs. 41,882 was divided amongst the sharers.

The cost of the Road Police establishment was reduced from Rs. 13,080 to Rs. 5,880 to meet the anticipated falling off in the receipts.

The Deputy Bheel Agent justly comments on the waste of a large sum of money from the local (Nerbudda) Bridge Fund, on the works at the crossing at the Khull Ghat, which were carried out under the direction of the Executive Engineer of the Malwa Division of the Trunk Road, and complains of the unsatisfactory state of the latter. The subject has been duly noticed in the Department of Public Works.

130. The cases of criminal offences on this line of road included six of highway robbery, none of which were of an aggravated character. The other instances of crime brought to notice were all of a trivial nature.

The conduct of the Police was satisfactory.

131. IV. *Bagode Pergunnah*.—This small pergunnah, belonging to Dewas, and completely isolated from the rest of the territory of that State, has been, with the concurrence of the Rajah, under British management since 1831, and was only recently transferred to the political charge of the Deputy Bheel Agent, from the control of the Central Provinces, on the district surrounding it being made over in exchange to the Maharajah Holkar.

132. It is described as extending for a length of ten miles along the foot of the Vindhya hills, and as being six miles in breadth, and as consisting of 46 villages, of which 16 only are inhabited.

The population is estimated at 1,823, or about 22 per square mile.

A large portion of the land is waste, and covered with jungle, the forests being preserved under the regulations of the Central Provinces.

There are no schools, but one is about to be established.

133. The revenue, which, at the time the pergunnah was first taken under management, amounted to Rs. 165 yearly, now yields an annual income of Rs. 1,278, against which the expenditure during the year under report has been Rs. 535, leaving a balance of Rs. 743 to be remitted to the Chiefs of Dewas.

There is no land settlement, but the villages have been leased to farmers for periods varying from 15 to 20 years.

134. V. *Bhoomiahs*.—The conduct of the Bhoomiahs has been good during the year.

135. The affairs of the Jamnia Bhoomiah were taken under management during the year previous, he being a minor, and are entrusted to a manager specially appointed to the duty under the Deputy Bheel Agent.

The condition of the estate is unsatisfactory, but there is reason to hope it will soon improve under the care now bestowed upon it.

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 8,759, to which should be added Rs. 5,000 yet to be realised on account of land revenue ; and the ordinary expenditure was Rs. 4,193.

A claim of the large sum of Rs. 48,536, preferred against the estate by the ex-Kamdar, who had filled that post since the time of the well-known Nadir Sing, is undergoing careful scrutiny by the Deputy Bheel Agent, and it is expected that this extensive property will be free from all debts and demands by the time the present Bhoomiah attains his majority.

A long-standing claim has been lately revived by the neighbouring districts against a portion of the Jamnia estate, comprising 47 Bheel paras or hamlets, and is being investigated.

136. VI. *Holkar's Districts*.—The observations regarding the Indore districts within the limits of the Deputy Bheel Agent's charge, do not call for notice.

The transfer of certain Nimar pergunnahs to his Highness Holkar in exchange, has been remarked on in the Indore section of this Report.

The recent land settlement effected in the Indore Khurgone district has not, it is remarked, been received with satisfaction, though it does not seem to have caused emigration into other limits.

In the pergunnahs transferred from Nimar, the Durbar has apparently treated the people with much consideration, having taken every opportunity of employing Nimar officials ; still, it is said, the people look forward with apprehension to the time when the existing 20 years' settlement will expire.

Western Malwa Agency.

137. The Report of the Officiating Political Agent (Appendix E) notices that the general health has been good, and that no epidemics have prevailed in the districts of this Agency during the year under report.

183. Much damage was done to the autumn crops by excessive rain in the latter part of the monsoon, causing advanced prices, which pressed heavily on the poorer classes ; a good spring harvest, however, has followed ; and notwithstanding violent hail storms in some localities, the grain and opium crops are unusually luxuriant.

The high prices prevailing for many years in Western Malwa are, however, unaffected by good harvests ; and it is remarked that the extensive cultivation of opium alone does not account for this ; but that the heavy export duties imposed by the Native States have much to say to it.

139. The principal lines of traffic are the Mhow and Nusseerabad road, in course of construction, the Agra and Bombay road, and the roads leading westward to Guzerat and Baroda. Trade is chiefly confined to the export of opium and the import of salt, grain, English cloths, and piece goods.

140. The Police of the Native States generally is still described as inefficient, and affording but little protection to life and property.

141. Education is yet in its infancy in Western Malwa. The Jowra and Rutlam schools are tolerable, and have English classes; but efficient masters, on increased salaries, are required, with a proper school curriculum.

142. Raids by Bhels and other marauders still continue on the frontiers of Pertabghur, Banswarah, and Oodeypoor, and there is a difficulty in obtaining the restitution of plundered cattle, or compensation for injuries inflicted by the plunderers.

143. *Jowra*.—The general health of the young Nowab is somewhat improved; he has made considerable progress in his English studies, and has acquired a tolerable knowledge of Persian.

144. The Kamdar, Huzrut Noor Khan, who conducts the administration, is spoken of as popular; respected by all classes; and actuated by a sincere desire for the well-being of the State.

No appeal has been made from his decisions in judicial cases:

145. The Budget system, introduced three years ago, works well, and is adopted with good will by the Kamdar.

Recent financial difficulties had caused an unavoidable reduction of 10 per cent. in the incomes bequeathed to certain persons, immediate relatives of the late Nowab; but the present flourishing condition of the treasury has enabled the Kamdar to pay these in full from the beginning of 1868.

146. The widow of the late Nowab having preferred demands of an extravagant nature on the State, these were submitted to arbitration, and the decision proved adverse to her.

A proposal for liquidating this lady's debts from the State Treasury is under consideration.

147. A twenty years' settlement has been effected in villages where leases have expired; and the construction of 40 new wells by the State in the districts has added to the land under cultivation.

The revenue during the year, which was stated in last Report to have been about eight lakhs, has now increased to nine and a-half lakhs.

148. State schools have been opened in all the principal villages, and the Central School at Jowra is said to be well attended, though it is in want of an efficient master.

149. This State is represented as increasing in progress and prosperity. The town itself has been vastly improved, and much attention has been paid to its sanitation and drainage. The streets, which have been widened, are lighted by oil lamps; a wall of masonry

has been built to enclose the grounds and gardens of the palace; and it is in contemplation to surround the city with a similar wall, at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000, half of which is to be borne by the State, and the other half by the merchants and traders. A handsome tomb of white marble has also been raised in memory of the late Nowab.

Fair progress has been made on the new road between Jowra and Mahidpore, and the State has contributed Rs. 59,687 towards the construction of the portion of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road within its limits.

150. *Rutlam*.—The Superintendent's Report on the administration of the State is appended to that of the Political Agent, and furnishes a satisfactory account of its affairs and condition.

151. Twelve hundred and thirty civil suits have been decided during the year. The total value litigated for being Rs. 70,497, and the average cost of conduct Rs. 9-6 per cent.

152. There were no instances of bloodshed or violence.

Out of 120 cases of theft, the offenders in 40 were traced and punished; 31 cases were dismissed as not proved, and 49 remanded for disposal. The value of the property stolen was Rs. 8,315, with 71 head of cattle, of which a portion amounting in value to Rs. 5,874, with 45 cattle, was recovered and restored to the owners. The crime of stealing is shown to be, on the whole, on the decrease.

153. A School of Industry has been introduced for the employment of prisoners in the manufacture of carpets, and in the weaving of course cotton piece goods by means of hand looms, the disposal of which covers the present expense, and is expected in time to realise a profit. The average cost of each prisoner has been reduced from Shalimshae Rs. 78 to Rs. 69-12-6, being a reduction of Rs. 8-3-6 per man owing to the rates of food having fallen.

154. The khureef crops suffered, as in the previous year, from excess of rain, but an abundant rubbee harvest, besides protecting the cultivators from loss, gives hope of the rates of food being sufficiently reduced, to afford relief to the poorer class.

155. The ten years' settlement progresses, and is popular with the villagers, and advantageous as well to the State as to the cultivators. The survey settlement of 16 villages was completed during the year.

156. Trade is flourishing, and the revenue derived from this source is on the increase. The average value of exports, for the last three years, is considerably in excess of that of imports for the same period, as appears from the margin. The most valuable article of trade is opium, chiefly exported to Bombay; about a thousand maunds of an inferior

		Average value for 3 years.
Exports	...	Rs. 1,49,67,396
Imports	...	„ 1,13,57,253

description, which pays no pass duty, and is highly remunerative, being sent to Guzerat for local consumption. Of imports, grain is the chief article.

157. The intended opening of schools in most of the large villages of the State, is alluded to; and the Superintendent notices the custom adopted in private Hindee schools of remunerating the teachers in proportion to the progress of the pupil, as worthy of consideration, and its experimental adoption in the Central School at Rutlam, the average daily attendance at which during the past year was 175.

The mode of remuneration thus referred to, is clearly, for many reasons, unsuited to schools supported by the State, and its adoption will not be encouraged.

The establishment of a lithographic press, which, it is hoped, will eventually prove self-supporting, but is now maintained partly at the expenses of the State, is expected to give an impetus to the cause of education.

158. During the last three years, 27 new wells have been constructed by the State, and 41 by private individuals; and 15 wells and 7 tanks have undergone repair, at the cost of the State.

A staging bungalow, a custom house, a private residence for the Chief, and a school building, are also under construction, and five bridges and seven drains have been completed at the public expense.

Rutlam has contributed Rs. 62,500 towards the Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.

159. The financial condition of the State continues satisfactory; a sum of Rs. 89,734 was disbursed during the past year towards the liquidation of the public debt, which now stands at Rs. 5,78,294.

160. A State garden, for the encouragement of agricultural experiments, has been placed under the supervision of a European; and an annual agricultural show has been introduced with some success.

161. The State of the Rao of Khooshulghur, in Rutlam, was attached at the close of last year, under the orders of the Government of India, for his contumacious disobedience towards his Feudal Chief, the Rao of Banswarra, and disregard of the orders addressed to him by the Rajpootana Political authorities.

The attachment has been recently removed.

162. *Seetamow*.—Bhowany Sing was duly installed as Chief during the past year, as successor to his late venerable grand-father, the usual khillut of investiture being conferred upon him by the Agent Governor General on the part of the British Government.

He is attentive to the advice of the British authorities, and desirous to earn the consideration shown to his grand-father.

The State is embarrassed, and the tribute payable to Schindhia is somewhat in arrears. The efforts that have been made to obtain a reduction of this heavy charge on the revenues, Rs. 55,000 out of 1½ lakh, have not been successful, but the young Chief has expressed his determination to reduce his expenditure, so as to provide for the early liquidation of all present debts.

163. *Sillana*.—No improvement is reported in the management of this State, or in the debauched habits of its Ruler, who, while profuse in promises of amendment, pays no real attention to the advice and expostulations that have been repeatedly addressed to him.

Out of a revenue of 1½ lakh, an annual tribute of Rs. 42,000 is payable to Scindhia.

The treasury is empty, and debts increase; while the town presents a melancholy appearance, one quarter being in ruins, and the school house, built while the State was under British management, having been pulled down.

164. *Scindhia's Pergunnahs*.—An attempt has been made to improve the administration in these districts.

165. In the autumn of 1867, a Regiment of Infantry, with three Field Battery Guns and two Squadrons of Cavalry, was detached from the Lushkur, and cantoned at Oojein, and a Company of Infantry was transferred from the Regiment at Shahjānpore for Police duties at Augur; but the Political Agent observes that he is not aware of any reduction of the Seebundees by whom these duties have been hitherto taken. The subject is under enquiry.

166. The Government mail was once plundered within these districts during the year, when a banghy parcel was carried off; the perpetrators of the outrage were not traced.

167. The question of the compensation to be paid to the Durbar, for land required in the extension of the Neemuch cantonment, has not been settled, as erroneously stated in para. 50 of the Political Agent's Report, but is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

168. *Holkar's Pergunnahs*.—The frontier districts were, for some months, kept in a disturbed state, owing to the ravages of Thakoor Motee Sing, whose career has been noticed in Chapter I.

Reference is made to the case of another discontented Thakoor, Lutchmun Sing, Dewan of Lallgurh, who has been deprived by Maharaja Holkar of a Tanka of Rs. 250 per annum he had long enjoyed from the Indore State, on failing to produce his sunnud for the same.

The Political Agent justly questions the policy of calling for sunnuds in such cases where rights are undoubted; but as the Tanka

in question is not under British guarantee, there is no ground for making the subject one for discussion with His Highness, though he has been repeatedly urged to consider the risks of trouble to which such proceedings are so apt to give rise with the class referred to.

169. *Jhalra Patun*.—In the four pergunnahs of this State, within the Western Malwa Agency, the measures adopted by the Raj-Rana Pirthee Sing for the suppression of crime, and the administration of justice, are noticed as worthy of commendation.

A "Suttee" was prevented during the year, by placing restraint for some days on a woman who announced her intention of being burnt with her husband's corpse.

170. *Dewas*.—There is nothing of importance to report regarding the districts of this State within this Agency; the officials continue, as hitherto, to meet the views and wishes of the British Government with alacrity.

171. *Tonk*.—On the removal of the ex-Nowab from authority, numberless complaints were made by the inhabitants of Pirawa of tyranny and exactions, which have been referred to the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana.

The removal of the Amil has given great satisfaction.

Political Assistant, Goona.

172. The Political Assistant, Goona, remarks in his Report, Appendix F, that the past year has been an exceedingly uneventful one.

173. *Ragooghur*.—The Chief professes to conduct his affairs carefully, but it is feared that as fast as he liquidates present debts, he contracts fresh ones.

174. *Gurrah*.—The Rajah's late visit to his district of Jamneer is represented as having only caused annoyance and expense to the zemindars, without benefiting the district.

175. *Parone*.—Rajah Maun Sing has accepted a money payment, in lieu of the Jageer conferred on him by Government for his services in effecting the capture of Tantia Topee, until such time as a village of the proper requirements can be found to bestow on him in satisfaction therefor.

Suspicion attaches to this Chief of harboring the rebel Thakoor Motee Sing and his party within his limits previous to the Thakoor's surrender. The accusation will be enquired into by the Political Assistant on Maun Sing's return from Jeypore, whither he has gone on a visit.

176. *Omri*.—The affairs of this petty State have suffered from the continued absence of the Chief, owing to his dissatisfaction at the

enforcement against him of a boundary settlement. He has, however, recently returned, and resumed charge of the Chiefship.

177. *Bhudowra*.—The measures adopted for the protection of the portion of the Trunk Road passing through this petty State are stated to have been successful.

Two instances only of robbery have occurred on the road, in both of which the owners of the property persisted in encamping where they were warned that it was not safe to do so.

178. *Dunowda*.—This Thakoor is also accused of having given an asylum to Motee Sing and his followers, some of whom were arrested in one of his villages; the charge is under investigation.

179. *Sirsee*.—Complaints are still frequent against the Dewan for complicity with bad characters infesting the neighbourhood, which, the Political Assistant observes, is not surprising, considering the nature of the country in which he resides, and his little intercourse with the outer world; and he might have added his own notoriously bad reputation.

180. Kishen Rao Anunt, recently appointed Sooba of Bujrunghur, in Scindhia's districts, is spoken of with much commendation as a thoroughly efficient and gentleman-like official.

181. No dacoities have been reported; one case has occurred of culpable homicide, and cattle lifting is noted as still rife.

182. The year has been an unusually healthy one. There has been no epidemic disease, beyond a few cases of small-pox of a wild type, and though hundreds of pilgrims and travellers passed through Goona and the surrounding districts from Hurdwar and places where cholera existed, no case is known to have occurred of this disease.

The khureef crop was entirely ruined, from excessive rain. The rubbee harvest has been, generally speaking, productive. Though prices are much the same as last year, there seems less want among the poorer classes than for some time passed.

183. The Political Assistant notices the passage along the Trunk Road through his charge, during the past cold season, of three Regiments of European Cavalry, and a large detachment of Artillery, moving in relief between the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western Provinces; and remarks that the political effect of the march of such troops through Central India must be very great.

Much difficulty was, however, experienced in providing supplies for them, and it is feared that this was not done without oppression to the people of the districts adjoining the high road, who were required to furnish the same.

Every practicable precaution was taken to facilitate the measure adverted to, and it was carried out, in each case, on the whole, successfully.

There were some instances of robbery in the camps, but it is believed that these were mostly perpetrated by the camp-followers.

Bundelcund Agency.

Appendix G.
Number of Native States, 35.
Estimated area, 22,384 square miles.
Estimated population, 32,64,106.
Estimated revenue, Rs. 61- $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

184. The Political Agent recapitulates, in his Report (Appendix G.) the number and extent, &c., of the Native States within his charge, as specified in the margin.

185. Death has been busy during the year in the families of the

NAME OF CHIEF AND OF WHAT STATE.	BY WHOM SUCCEEDED.	DATE OF DECEASE.
1. Kooer Juggut Sing, Jagheerdar of Nyagaon Robal.	Widow, under special sanction.	Oct. 12th, 1867.
2. Juggut Raj Bahadoor, Rajah of Chutterpore	Infant son.	Nov. 8rd, 1867.
3. Surrujeet Sing, Rajah of Deronda ...	Grandson.	Dec. 13th, 1867.
4. Chobey Moksoodumersad, Jagheerdar of Pahara.	An adopted relative.	Jan. 3rd, 1868.

native rulers of this province. In addition to the four Chiefs named in the marginal Statement, four widows of Chiefs and one Mafceedar have passed away.

186. In his Report for the previous year, Dr. Stratton noticed that reform was more imperatively called for in the judicial than in any other branch of administration among the Native States; and it is matter for regret that no improvement is now recorded under this head.

187. There has been no alteration since last Report as regards the States of the Agency* under British management. The death of the

* Viz., Sohawal, Jignee. Rajah of Chutterpore has, however, necessitated the introduction of our supervision into that State also during the minority of its infant Chief.

188. For the greater convenience of Magisterial work connected with the Railway, the head quarters of the Political Assistant were removed during the year from Nagode to Myhere, and subsequently to Sutna, which will be the principal intermediate station of the line between Allahabad and Jubbulpore.

189. A body of Government Police for the Railway has been organized under the orders of the Superintendent of Railway Police on the East Indian Railway.

190. Two cases of Sutte have taken place during the year in the Rewah territory. They occurred in June last year in the absence on leave of the Political Assistant, who has gone on his return; no report of them having been made to him on his return. The Chief's proceedings in connection with the same have been unsatisfactory, and compelled this Office, in consequence of his dissatisfactory details

of the occurrences, to remind His Highness of his obligations to the British Government to suppress such hateful acts.

There has been no instance of Sumadh, or Julpurwa.

191. The Government mail has not been attacked, nor has cash in transit been plundered during the year.

192. Three cases of robbery are reported, where stupefying drugs were administered as a means of facilitating the commission of the crimes, which appear to have been perpetrated by professional poisoners, of whom one man has been arrested. None of the cases proved fatal.

193. Apart from the outrages committed by the Humneerpore outlaws specially noticed elsewhere, only one dacoity of minor importance and two petty cases of highway robbery are mentioned.

194. The progress of measures for checking female infanticide among the Pnrrihur Rajpoots of Jignee continues to be favorably spoken of by the Political Agent.

195. Consequent on information received from the Police Authorities at Nagpore regarding the fraternity of thieves known as Sonorias, and the harbour said to be knowingly extended to them in the Tehree territory by the Government of that State, Captain Kaincaid was deputed to Tehree to aid and advise the young Chief as to the best mode of enquiring into the habits and practices of the members of the fraternity residing in his State, and to ensure his hearty co-operation in the measures for their suppression that were being taken in the neighbouring British districts. This duty was carried out by Captain Kaincaid with tact and judgment, and with a satisfactory result, the young Maharajah having been led to exert himself to effect the object in view, and much valuable information being obtained as to the habits of the fraternity, while a considerable quantity of plundered property was traced out and recovered.

The Political Agent remarks that there is a fascination in the calling of Sonorias, which is irresistible; that the method of effecting their depredations, being quite free from violence of any description, secures them from punishment of a sufficiently deterrent nature; and that the only sentence which they really dread being that of transportation beyond seas, special law is, in his opinion, required, under which that punishment, or lengthened periods of imprisonment, may be awarded against depredators of this class on conviction.

The prosecution of a full enquiry into the operations of this class by the Thuggee and Dacoity Department was suggested to Government by this Office; but it was subsequently brought to notice by the General Superintendent that the subject had been fully reported on by that Department several years ago, though no action appeared to have been taken in consequence.

196. In para. 30 of his Report allusion is made by the Political Agent to the proceedings of the Humeerpoor outlaw Rugonath Sing nephew of the notorious leaders Desput and Nunhey, and the circumstances are noticed which first drove this family into a course of outlawry, some thirty years ago, *viz.*, the alienation, under the land settlement then made, of the last remnant of what had once formed its portion of the extensive territory of its ancestor Ohuttersal.

The account of these circumstances and of the family generally, given by the Political Agent, is too lengthy to be repeated here; but there can be no question of the correctness of his view that the origin of these troubles was quite unconnected with the native territory; that the late and present outlaws and almost all their immediate associates belonged, or belong, to the British district of Humeerpoor, within the limits of which the chief influence of the family still lays, and the ruffian principals and members of the band have always enjoyed, and still continue to enjoy, harbour and assistance in food and money; and that, so long as the adjoining Native States did not act against them, they suffered little or not at all from their violent proceedings; and that it is only since they have, under our influence and direction, commenced to perform their duty in this respect, that they also have become objects of their vengeance.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces is fully informed on all the above points, and the measures it has ordered for adoption will, it is confidently hoped, have the effect of depriving the band of the aid and advantages it has hitherto derived from the local influence of the family in certain of the Humeerpoor Pergunnahs.

The Political Agent quotes past experience as showing that success in measures adopted against the outlaws has been secured by uniform pressure simultaneously maintained in all the districts concerned for a considerable time; and he hopes that the same course will now result in the present leaders being soon disposed of.

He adds that large bodies of Police have been employed by the Native States for internal protection, and for the suppression of the band should it enter their limits; and that considerable rewards have been offered by the Chiefs for the apprehension of the offenders.

The proceedings of these outlaws and the measures adopted for their apprehension have been the subject of full reports by this Office to the Government of India, and need not be further adverted to here.

197. The question alluded to in para. 28 of the Report having been already submitted to Government, and a final decision having been passed* in regard to it, to the effect that, on the portion of the Jubbulpore and Allahabad Railway traversing native territory in Bundelcund, and made over in sovereignty to the British Government, the local Magistrate can try cases only within the precincts of the Railway, it is not necessary to offer

* No 207, dated 23rd July 1868, from Foreign Office.

further remarks on it here than to observe that the condition on the part of the Native States when ceding the land free, that cases between Railway people and their own subjects should be decided by the Political Authorities, appears to be practically met by the Political Assistant of the Bundelcund Agency, being the Magistrate for this portion of the line.

198. The objections alluded to in para. 83 as having been raised by the Rais of Kotee to the payment of the Nuzzerana required on his succession to the Chiefship were not of a nature that called for their submission to the Government of India, this Nuzzerana having been exacted in accordance with the terms on which the adoption sunnud was granted to the Head of this Jagheer, and with the rules on the subject laid down by Government.

199. The number of schools maintained by the Native States in Bundelcund, with the average of daily attendance and amount of in-

States in which Schools are maintained.	No. of Schools.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTEND- ANCE.				SOURCES OF INCOME.				Expenditure.
		English Classes.	Ordo and Persian.	Hindee and Sanskrit.	TOTAL.	From the States.	Per cent. on Revenue.	Fees.	TOTAL.	
Jignee and Sohawal under management.	7	...	14	116	130	Rs. ...	Rs. 768	Rs. ...	Rs. 768	Rs. 768
26 other States ...	58	163	552	1,059	1,774	7,961	6,165	136	14,262	14,262
TOTAL ...	65	163	566	1,175	1,904	7,961	6,938	136	15,025	15,025

come provided for their support, is shown in the Tabular Statement in the margin. No particulars are afforded in connection

with these schools, all of which are for boys only. Of indigenous voluntary Hindee Schools presided over by Pundits, who thus earn a livelihood, there are 72 or more throughout the province.

200. The final orders of Government have not yet been passed as to the land required for the extension of the Nowgong Cantonment reported on by this Office in letter as per margin. The principal Military works in progress with regard to such extension are noticed in the Public Works Chapter.

201. It is observed in the Report that the importance of Public Works has only received attention from Native Chiefs within the last few years, and that a beginning has been made in the construction of roads; improvements in towns by opening out streets and making drains; the erection of schools, cutcherries, serais; and the formation of tanks.

The principal progress in works of this description is to be found in such States as have had the benefit of our supervision, excepting where the Ruler has a special personal taste for them, as in Punnah.

A few only of the Chiefs has responded to the Political Agent's invitation to furnish him with returns of the expenditure under this head in their territories, during the year. The names of those who have done so are specified in the margin, with the amount of disbursements reported by them, making a total outlay of Rs. 74,088.			
Dattota	...	Rs.	33,000
Samptar	...	"	8,500
Chirkaree	...	"	18,441
Chutturpoor	...	"	14,747
Gourihar	...	"	4,400
TOTAL Rs.		...	<u>74,088</u>

202. The imperial and other roads passing through the province are noticed in the Public Works Department Chapter.

The two great highways are—

One passing from Gwalior through Jhansie, Nowgong, Chutturpoor, Punnah, and Nagode to Sutna, on the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway.

The other running from Sangor by way of Heerapoor, Goolgunje, Oongoor, Chutturpoor, Sreenuggur, Kubrai, and Banda to Futtehpoor, on the East India Railway.

203. Eight lines of road are detailed as feeders to the Railway; of these, one is a portion of the great imperial highway from Gwalior, *vid* Jhansie, to Sutna; and another is the continuation of this, east of the Railway, to Rewah, leaving six minor lines. The construction of most of these appears mainly to depend on the amount of assistance which can be rendered in the provision of professional guidance by the Public Works Department, which cannot as yet be furnished fully, from the other heavy calls on it at present.

204. Favorable mention is made in the Report of a line of road, 40 miles long, from Punnah to Simmeeresah, in the direction of Domah, the design and execution of which is worthy of notice, as indicating the Maharajah of Punniah's desire to open up his territory.

205. The sanction of Government has been accorded to the entertainment of a properly qualified Native Surveyor for the purpose of aiding with his professional skill the survey and alignment of roads in Bundelcund, the ignorance of the persons employed by the Chiefs being in reality an obstruction to the work. Some delay occurred, partly owing to a misconception in obtaining the services of the man selected by the Principal of the Roorkee College for this purpose; but he has lately joined and taken up his duties.

206. In August 1867, the opening of the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway took place. Almost one-half of this line, or nearly a hundred miles, traverses native territory.

The traffic from the Deccan to the Ganges, which has of late reached an annual value of nearly two millions, is now transferred to the Railway, with the exception of cotton, which still seeks transit by the road.

207. The Political Agent takes occasion to bring prominently to notice, as deserving of high commendation, the uniform and invaried good will of the Native Chiefs in connection with the Railway. From the day on which the first sod was turned to that on which the public through train ran, he observes no obstacles were encountered by Government either on the subject of land or of transit dues. The first difficulty experienced he notices to have been of recent occurrence only, originating in a project for the establishment of a body of Railway Police, at the cost, partly, of the States concerned, which was eventually modified in accordance with objections raised by the Chiefs.

208. The Rewah and Myhere Chiefs are particularly mentioned as being dissatisfied with the result of the opening of the Railway. The former has made a considerable sacrifice of transit dues without finding his territory more than fractionally opened up by the line, inasmuch as it only skirts his State, and but little benefit can accrue to the latter from the Railway without a large outlay in feeder roads. The Myhere Chief is represented as having relinquished one-fourth of his revenues in remission of transit dues, and one-fortieth of his land revenue in the grant of land for Railway occupation, while his services in aiding the construction of the line have been warmly acknowledged by the Railway and Government Officers.

In consideration of these sacrifices, the Political Agent solicits assistance from Government of professional skill to guide the survey and construction of the feeder roads required in Rewah; and with regard to Myhere, he suggests some kindly honorary notice be conferred on the Chief as an encouragement in well-doing.

Enquiry shall be made as to the possibility of the Public Works Department affording the further assistance solicited for the Rewah feeder roads; and the Political Agent will be requested to specify the honorary notice he would suggest for the Myhere Chief.

209. A special Return of the Military Forces of Native States is stated to be under preparation, to be separately submitted.

This Return has been long due from Bundelcund, to complete that submitted last year for the rest of the Agency, and the difficulties encountered by the Political Agent in drawing it up have been recently reported to Government.

210. The fall of rain during the monsoon of 1867 is noticed to have been heavy throughout the province, so much so as to damage the khureef crops. The rubbee crops also suffered from clouds and showers, which caused a blight.

211. The general health was good, and free from epidemic disease. One instance is reported of the introduction of cholera by a pilgrim. Mr. Coles states in para. 7 of his Report, enclosed with that of the Political Agent, that the disease was brought in this manner to Doorjunpore in Sohawal, and that it spread to neighbouring villages, and lasted from 20th May till 7th June, twenty individuals falling victims to it.

212. There are eight dispensaries in Bundelcund, six of which have the advantage of Native Doctors educated in the use of European medicines. The difficulty in procuring qualified and respectable men of this class seems to be great.

The dispensary at Rewah was destroyed by a flood, and is being reconstructed; that at Nagode is stated to be a convenient building, and suitable for the purpose required.

Both these dispensaries are under the British Medical Department, and enjoy the privilege of drawing medicines from Government free of charge.

In the other States special buildings have not yet been erected for the admission of patients; but such will be constructed in Duttia, Chirkaree, and Chutterpoor after other wants in the Public Works Department have been met.

213. The extensive forests of the Rewah State contain good teak and sal, and produce the largest timber in the Agency. Much timber is also scattered over the tract of the Vindhya Ghâts and table land, but not in sufficient quantities to admit of scientific conservancy. The attention of the Chiefs, however, is directed to the subject of conservancy in a simple form.

The Political Agent suggests that the Rewah Topographical Survey might be made useful in affording a basis for a geological survey of that country, in which, it is believed, coal, copper, antimony, and lead are found.

214. The Jagheerदार of Tori Futtehpoor has abolished transit dues during the year on that portion of a district line of road from Mow Raneepoor, *via* Pundwaha and Goorseerai, northward to the Jhansie and Cawnpore high road, which traverses his estate.

215. The remission of transit dues by the Chutterpoor State two years ago is noticed as having been on the condition that the work of constructing the road should be commenced on the line towards Nagode and the Jubbulpore Railway; and in remarking that this road has not progressed beyond demarcation, the Political Agent urges that the above condition should be speedily fulfilled, with reference to which it may be observed that the progress of these lines of road is limited by the amount of funds available for their construction, and that the latter are being utilised to the fullest extent possible.

216. Brief mention will now be made of such States as appear to call for special notice, those under British management being first referred to.

217. *Sohawal*.—The young Chief is described in the Political Assistant's Report as well-grown and manly, and as progressing fairly in his studies at the Ward's Institution at Benares.

Thirty-eight civil suits of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,640 were brought before the local Courts during the year, of which 22 were disposed of, and 14 remained pending.

No case of serious crime is reported; and the offences disposed of are included in the general return in the Judicial Chapter of this Report.

Mounted.	Foot.	Cost.	The strength and cost of the Police Force is shown in the margin.
		Rs.	
2	35	3,276	

The financial year of this State runs from August 1st to July 31st. The total demand for the year ending 31st July 1867 of land revenue and sewai jumma was Rs. 27,168, of which Rs. 26,583 had been collected by that date, leaving for realisation Rs. 585.

218. *Jignee*.—The condition of the Chief renders it inadvisable to entrust him with the management of his estate, which continues to be satisfactorily supervised by the Native Superintendent Ræe Purnaisree Doss.

No civil suits have been instituted. One hundred and twenty-seven criminal cases, chiefly of a petty nature, have been disposed of, and one case remained pending at the end of the year, in connection with a murder of recent occurrence.

The khureef crops suffered from excess of rain, and the rubbee harvest was damaged by a blight, owing to the losses caused, by which the zemindars have been unable to pay up their instalments of revenue by the dates fixed, though all have since been realized.

The receipts in the treasury, inclusive of balance at the end of last year, amounted to Rs. 17,902, out of which Rs. 14,546 have been disbursed, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 3,356.

Out of this expenditure, a sum of Rs. 3,338 has been on account of unpaid debts, now reduced to Rs. 4,758, the whole of which, it is hoped, will be liquidated during the current year.

At the end of the twelve months ending 30th June 1868, four out of five male, and five out of six female, children, born during the year, were living; and the measures for the prevention of female infanticide described in previous Reports are mentioned by the Political Agent as continuing to be successful.

The establishment of a Dispensary is in contemplation, with aid to be afforded by local subscriptions.

219. *Rewah*.—This State, the largest and most important in Bundelcund, and, at the same time, the worst administered in the Central India Agency, has acquired interest from the anxiety with which the working of the mind of its Ruler is watched, in his oft expressed desire for the improvement of its Government, and in the suspicious caution with which he approaches the measures requisite to effect this object.

220. He is represented as seeking reform in the Administration, but requiring at the same time an immediate increase of income, which is exemplified in the arrangement under which he has transferred the farming of the revenue, and with it the possession of extensive authority; from three to twelve contractors at enhanced rates.

221. The tendency of the Chief to introduce the services of Europeans and educated Bengalees into his Administration, has produced no beneficial results. The selection he has at length made in his search for sound advice and support has brought to his councils the eminent wisdom and experience of Sir Dinkur Rao, under whose able guidance there is every reason to hope that the Maharajah may secure the welfare of his people, and eventually attain to a happy and contented frame of mind.

222. The abolition of the system of farming out the land revenue, recently reported by the Political Agent, is the first fruits of the judicious influence exercised by the keen-sighted Statesman just named.

223. The Report notices the gratitude with which the recent remission by Government* of the contribution; of one and-a-half lakh of Rupees, promised by him towards the Topographical Survey of his State, will be viewed by His Highness, who had chafed under the engagement, when he found that other Chiefs were not called on for contributions under similar circumstances.

* No. 720, dated 6th July 1868, from Foreign Office.

224. *Orcha (or Tehree.)*—Next in size and importance to Rewah is the Orcha State, with an extended influence—as head of all the Boondeela Chiefships.

225. The late Regent, the Laree Ranee, widow of Rajah Bahadoor Dhurmpal, died during the year under report. Her practical success in conducting the Administration during a period of internal turbulence—as well as through the mutinies—would stamp her as a woman of ability; and so strongly was the late Sir R. Shakespear impressed with a belief in the wholesome influence of her Regency, that he looked for certain trouble, should any thing happen to her during the minority of the Chief.

226. The system of Administration partakes of the old native type, which was much in favour with the late Regent.

A dispensary and an English school have been established; and the Chief himself is reported to be intelligent and better informed than his predecessors.

227. *Dutteea.*—Next in position and influence to Orcha, though more prosperous in a pecuniary point of view is Dutteea, the Chief of which is well disposed, but indolent.

228. The efficiency of the Police of this State is not favourably spoken of, dacoities by ill-affected persons from the Gwalior Territory having occurred unchecked; Dutteea subjects even joining therein. Through the action of the Durbar arrests of suspected persons have been made, and inquiries are in progress.

229. *Sumptur*.—In this State the Ranee, being in charge of her insane husband and his younger son, has assigned to her for their maintenance and her own the Pergunnah of Umrāh; the elder son administering the rest of the State.

230. Certain preposterous pretensions of the younger son to hold the reins of Government have been summarily disposed of, but the Political Agent is apprehensive that the mind of this youth is sufficiently unsettled to afford reason for expecting trouble from him on his father's death. There appears no ground, however, for interfering with existing arrangements.

231. *Punnah*.—Many of the views of the Maharajah of this State, the most intelligent of the Chiefs of the Province, are more in accordance with our own than with those of other Native Rulers, and are the result of his own conviction, not of external pressure.

232. The construction of a road now in progress, 40 miles in length, and designed under the Chief's own auspices, has been already noticed in paragraph 204 of this Report. A plain, unpretending, and sufficiently commodious school has been opened; the town of Punnah itself is improved by well-designed roads and bazars; and, among other works of utility in hand, an old fortlet is being turned into workshops.

233. The education of his sons is not lost sight of by the Maharajah; indeed the Political Agent remarks that they are too closely kept to their studies, and that it has been necessary to advise the Chief to relax, in some measure, his severe discipline towards them.

234. *Shirkaree*.—Dewan Cantia Sahib has succeeded to the management of this State since the death of his father Dewan Anna Sahib; and, having devoted much attention to Mechanics, Surveying, and Engineering, is qualified to give practical effect to the interest he takes in promoting public works of utility.

A fine school building is nearly finished, and roads and bridges are under completion around the capital.

235. The revenue and account system, hitherto cumbrous and complex, though kept with care, will now be simplified.

236. The young Maharajah continues intelligent and promising; but his progress in English is not such as might be expected from a lad with a good memory, nor does it keep pace with his advance in his vernacular studies.

237. *Ajeygurh*.—Party quarrels, engendered by dissensions between the Ranee Regent and her son, just growing up to years of maturity, with the prospect of soon succeeding to the chief power, together with heavy debts contracted partly during a period of internal trouble arising from an unsettled succession, have combined to retard progress towards improved Government in this State.

238. Since the close of the year under report the Ranee Regent has died, and the arrangement proposed for the conduct of the Administration under the direction of the young Chief, aided by a Council, have been submitted for the approval of Government.*

* No. 38-167—dated 17th August 1868, to Foreign Office.

239. The case alluded to in the Report, resulting in two men being killed, and two others wounded in a collision that took place, arose from the indebtedness of the State, and the determination of certain creditors to enforce payment. It was fully reported on by the Political Agent, and the State was strongly recommended by this Office to avoid such discreditable fracas by payment of its debts, and to provide a maintenance for the families of the unhappy men whose lives had been sacrificed in connection with this claim.

240. *Chutturpoor*.—The Chief of this State, Rajah Juggut Roy, who had been invested with full authority in the beginning of 1867, died in November of the same year, leaving a youthful widow and an infant son. The direction of the administration has recently been placed under the supervision of a native gentleman, formerly holding the post of a Deputy Collector in the North-Western Provinces.

241. The difficulty of the charge is not inconsiderable, consequent on internal misunderstanding, and in security to life and property arising from the outrages perpetrated within the limits of the State by the outlaws of the neighbouring British district of Humeerpoor.

242. The late Regent of the State, widow of the late Rajah Purtab Singh, died in December 1867.

243. *Beronda*.—The aged Chief Rajah Surrubjeet Singh died on 13th December 1867, and was succeeded by his grandson Chuttur Singh.

244. *Nygoa Rebai*.—The jaghirdar Koor Juggut Singh died on 12th October 1867, and was, at his own request, succeeded by his widow Thakoorain Larae Doolaiya under the special sanction of Government.

245. *Pakra*.—The jaghirdar Chowbey Maksoodun Pershad died on 3rd January 1868, and was succeeded by an adopted relative Chowbey Radha Churn.

246. The remaining States of this Agency do not appear to call for separate notice.

247. Separate reports from the Political Assistant Mr. Coles and the Superintendent of Jignee Rai Purmesri Doss, are appended to that of the Political Agent.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

248. The following Acts of the Supreme Legislature have been extended to portions of this Agency during the year under report.

Act V of 1861.

Foreign Office No. 206 of 28th October 1867 (Judicial), and Notification No. 205 of 1867.

Extended to the tract transferred for the use of the Jubbulpore Extension of the East India Railway by Rewah, Punnah, Nagode, Beronda, Koti, Sohawul, and Myhere.

Act XXVI of 1867.

Foreign Office No. 4, dated 9th January 1868 (Judicial), and Notification No. 3 of 1868.

Stamp Duties.—Extended to British Cantonments in Central India under certain restrictions.

Act XIII of 1859.

Foreign Office No. 35, dated 10th February 1868 (Judicial), and Notification No. 34 of 1868.

Breaches of Contract.—Extended to British Cantonments in Central India.

Section I.—Civil Justice.

249. The arrangements for the conduct of civil justice remain as stated in previous reports.

250. From the marginal table it will be seen that, including

CLASS OF COURTS.	NUMBER OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1867-68.	
	Pending at the close of 1866-67.	Filed during 1867-68.	TOTAL.	Disposed of during 1867-68.	Pending at the close of 1867-68.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.
Political Officers ...	91	718	809	747	62	1,02,120	5 2 10
Maunpoor Pergunnah ...	...	96	96	95	1		
Native State ...	12	398	400	393	7		
Small Cause ...	803	2,391	2,694	2,155	539	74,314	3 3 1
TOTAL ...	406	3,593	3,999	3,390	609	1,16,434	3 14 10

those pending from last year, the number of suits instituted during the year was 3,999, of which 3,390, of the aggregate value of Rupees 1,76,434 were adjudicated.

The increase in the number of suits disposed of in the Small Cause Courts is mainly due to the Mhow Court having been open

during the whole of the year under report, which was not the case last year.

The business in the Nowgong Court has somewhat increased. The Court at Nagode has been closed since the removal of the Political Assistant from the Cantonment to the Railway line.

251. The average value of each suit was Rs. 52-0-8, and the average cost of conduct Rs. 3-14-10, or slightly above 6 per cent.; most of the suits were for simple debt.

252. Six hundred and nine suits remained undisposed of at the close of the year; or 15·2 per cent. of the whole number instituted. The greater proportion of these undisposed of cases belongs, as in last year's report, to the Mhow Court, which has returned 466 cases as on the file at the close of the year. The Judge accounts for this by the fact that during the time the Court was closed a great many suits were held back, which caused a rush of business when the Court was re-opened. The large number of suits disposed of during the year, 1,064, bears out this statement.

Excluding Mhow, the proportion of cases undisposed of somewhat exceeds 5 per cent., a more favorable result than was shown last year.

253. *Duration of Suits.*—The average duration of suits was 11·2 days in the Courts of the Political Officers, and 7·22 days in the Small Cause Courts, or 8·67 days in all. A marked improvement is observable under this head since last report, the duration of cases being only one-half of that in 1866-67; but, excepting Neemuch, the average of the Small Cause Courts is still very high. On the whole it may be said that the hope of improvement expressed in the last report has been to a great extent realised.

254. There were three appeals to the Court of the Agent, Governor General, against the decisions of a lower Court, in all of which the latter was upheld.

255. *Registration Offices.*—The business in this department is rapidly increasing, and is likely to continue to do so, as the advantages ²⁴ed by registration of documents become more generally understood for separate.

247. Sep.
the Superintendent
of the Political.

Section II.—Criminal Justice.

vements under this head remain unchanged.

257. The statement in the margin gives the number and nature of the crimes that have come before the Courts of the Political Officers and Cantonment Magistrates during the past year, the total being 1,936, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than last year. The increase of cases of dacoity disposed of is principally in the Thuggee and Dacoity Department; 82 cases having been brought before that office during the year under report.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURTS OF		
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	Total.
Murder and attempted murder	8	3	11
Culpable Homicide	6	...	6
Dacoity	112	1	113
Receiving stolen property	12	6	17
Robbery, on highway and elsewhere	36	17	53
Theft of cattle, and ordinary	222	197	419
Miscellaneous	307	951	1,318
TOTAL	767	1,174	1,936

The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 48, and here again it is satisfactory to note an improvement.

258. The average duration of cases in the Political Officer's Court was $10\frac{1}{2}$ days, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ days in the Courts of the Cantonment Magistrates, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ in all. The high average in the case of Political Officer's Courts is mainly due to that in the Court of the Political Agent, Western Malwa, which amounts to 72 days. This has been caused by the impossibility of obtaining the attendance of witnesses from the States without immense delay.

259. The total number of witnesses examined was 2,106, of whom 1,879 were discharged after one day, and 108 after two days. No witnesses were detained longer than eight days, except in two cases in the Court of the Political Agent, Bundelcund; in one case the prisoner feigned insanity, and the witnesses had to be detained while he was under medical treatment; the detention in the other case was caused by the dilatoriness of the Adjeygurh State in arranging for the prosecution of the accused person. No witnesses remained undischarged at the end of the year. This result is an improvement upon last year.

260. Of the persons brought to trial, 65 per cent. were convicted and 35 acquitted. Of those committed, 4 persons died and 2 escaped while under trial.

261. The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 80 cases, principally for petty thefts.

262. *Thuggee and Dacoity Agency.*—In this department during the year under report, 64 cases were adjudicated, and 28 remains under investigation at the end of the year. Of the total number, 18 were convicted, of whom 13 were sentenced to be transported for life, and the other for terms of imprisonment of from 10 to 2 years.

263. The perpetrators of the outrages on the Jubbulpore Railway alluded to in this place in my last report were not discovered; but it is supposed that the enlprits were dismissed railway employes. No further attempts of this sort have been made during the past year.

Section III.—Police.

264. The statement below shows the number and cost of maintenance of the various classes of Police under this Agency for the past year—

	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL, OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL KINDS.		
	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.	Men of all Grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
British or Local Police under Political Officers	8	264	22,994	5	430	39,533	13	744	62,527
Native States or Local Police (under management) ... ..	...	...	...	12	179	14,166	12	179	14,166
TOTAL ...	8	264	22,994	17	609	53,699	25	923	76,693

265. The general conduct of the force is favorably reported on by the several Officers.

266. During the year under report, the Agent Governor General was invested with the powers of Inspector General of Police in respect of the special Police entertained for the protection of the portion of the East Indian Railway, Jubbulpore extension, which traverses the Native States of Bundelcund, the authority of the Assistant Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces in charge of the Railway Police on the rest of the line being extended to the said special Police under the Agent's orders.

This arrangement was subsequently modified, the control of the Police on the whole line being transferred to the Office of the Inspector General, North-Western Provinces.

267. A proposition has been for some time before the Native Chiefs concerned of the establishment of a small force of International Police, for the external protection of the Railway line within their limits; but there is a general objection on their part to being burdened with the cost of such a force, though they are willing that it should be kept up, if paid for by the Railway Company or the British Government.

Section IV.—Jails.

268. The following is an abstract of the jail statistics for this Agency during the past year :—

	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.								JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.					Daily average number of Prisoners in Jails.
	Remaining at the end of 1866-67.	Admitted during 1867-68.	TOTAL.	DURING THE YEAR.					Rations, clothing, and contingent charges for Prisoners.	Jail Guards and Establishment.	TOTAL.	Annual average cost of each Prisoner.		
				Discharged or transferred.	Escaped.	Died or executed.	TOTAL.	Remaining at the end of 1867-68.						
Agency Jails ...	222	383	605	340	5	17	362	243	10,697	5,660	16,347	Rs. A. P. 65 13 10	248-19	
Cantonment Jails and Lock-ups...	46	925	971	636	0	1	637	34	1,371	1,039	2,410	0 0 0	10-72	
Native States' Jails	34	7	41	26	0	1	27	14	473	722	1,195	85 5 8	14	
TOTAL ...	302	1,315	1,617	1,302	5	19	1,326	291	12,531	7,421	19,952	73 1 8	272-91	

The average cost of each prisoner is still high, and must continue so, as long as food is so dear.

The health and behaviour of the prisoners were good; 18 deaths took place during the year.

269. The new Central Jail at Indore has been pushed on during the year, and is now approaching completion.

No progress has been as yet made in providing jails for the minor Agencies owing to the want of funds; but the completion of the Indore Jail will, it is hoped, to some extent, remove this difficulty.

The Political Agent, Bhopal, suggests the construction of female and sick wards at the Sehore Jail, at an outlay of Rs. 3,600, the present arrangements in this respect being most defective.

The Political Agent, West Malwa, urges the great and immediate need of commencing the construction of the jail sanctioned, there being no suitable building for the confinement of criminals at that station.

CHAPTER IV.

REVENUE.

Section I.—Imperial.

270. The following statements show the receipts during the year 1867-68 in the treasuries under this Agency on account of ordinary imperial revenue and payments by native States :—

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

Land Revenue, Abkaree, &c.	Sale of Stamps.	Judicial Fees and Receipts.	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL COLLECTIONS, INCLUDING SALE OF STAMPS.			Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
			Electric Telegraph.	Postal.	Total.		
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
47,013 1 0	30,067 5 0	1,000 2 1	28,183 8 11	1,23,801 1 6	1,51,985 10 5	1,127 2 2	2,32,833 4 8

II.—Payments by Native States.

Contributions to Contingents.	Tributes assigned to British Government.	Tributes paid through British Government.	Fixed payments for jumrar lands.	GRAND TOTAL.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4,11,051 1 4	1,73,342 0 1	2,86,290 3 0	27,191 5 6	8,93,778 3 8

271. The sum of Rs. 4,76,304 was paid during the year by Maharajah Holkar on account of the capitalization of his contribution towards the Malwa Contingent and Bheel Corps, which has been duly remitted for investment in Government Securities. The total payments by His Highness on this account up to the end of the year under report amounts to Rs. 7,14,456.

272. *Opium.*—The marginal statement exhibits the amount of revenue collected from pass fees during the year, viz., Rs. 2,16,60,600 on 36,101 chests, being Rs. 12,60,600 and 2,101 chests in excess of the estimate; and an increase on last year's operations in this department of

Year ending 31st March 1869.	No. of Chests.	Amount of Pass Fees.	
		Rs.	£.
Estimated	31,000	2,04,00,000	2,040,000
Realised	36,101	2,16,60,600	2,160,000
Increase realised over Estimate ...	2,101	12,60,000	120,000
Total for 11 months of 1868-69 ...	29,200	1,75,60,000	1,755,600

Rs. 41,04,600 and 6,841 chests.

It is impossible to assign any reason for this excess, except the demand in China, the only data on which the estimate itself is framed being the average collections of five years.

In addition to the pass duty realised as above, the value of the stamps on the hoondees in which the same was paid amounted to Rs. 15,877-8-0.

273. Malwa opium is much preferred in China to that from Patna, and the price of the former has ranged during the year from 750* to 725† Dollars per chest.

* Rs. 1,687-8-0.

† Rs. 1,631-4-0.

274. The estimate for the year 1868-69, prepared as above described, is 33,000 chests, yielding pass fees amounting to Rs. 1,98,00,000,‡ and though it is not possible to speak with certainty, there is every reason to expect that this amount will be realised.

‡ £1,980,000.

275. The crop gathered at the close of the past cold season is reported to have been very good in all parts of the country.

276. The erection of a new opium godown at Indore has been sanctioned, and the project is under consideration. The cost will be defrayed by a cess of one Rupee-per chest on the drug presented for weighment.

Section II.—Local Funds.

277. The annexed is an abstract statement of receipts and disbursements of the several Local Funds under this Agency, arranged as in last year's Report. It will be seen that they aggregate as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Receipts	4,29,971	8	3
Disbursements	2,81,537	10	0
Balance in hand on 31st March 1868 ...	1,48,433	14	3

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

278. The following Table shows in an abstract form the number of Educational Institutions under the supervision of the British Officers in this Agency, with their income and expenditure, and the daily average attendance of pupils during the year under report:—

	No. OF SCHOOLS.			DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.				EXPENDITURE DURING 1867-68.			SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1867-68.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	English Class.	Persian and Oordoo.	Hindee and Mah-ratta.	Total.	Teachers' salaries.	Contingent and other charges.	Total.	Grant-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. land cess and grants-in-aid from local Funds or Native States.	Contributions and Subscriptions.	Fees from Pupils.	Total.
Agency and Cantonment Schools ...	51	6	151	193	322	685	13,705	1,374	15,079	3,420	3,000	6,542	1,180	14,142	
District Schools (Maunpoor Pergunnah and Native States under management) ...	27	3	30	8	35	406	2,920	1,252	4,172	312	2,340	1,621	33	4,306	
TOTAL ...	32	4	36	159	228	728	16,625	2,626	19,251	3,732	5,340	8,163	1,213	18,449	

from which it will be seen that, as compared with the previous years—

	In 1867-68.	In 1866-67.	In 1867-68.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
The number of Schools is ...	36	against 40	.....	4
The average daily attendance ...	1,114	" 1,446	.....	332
The Expenditure ...	Rs. 18,251	„ Rs. 18,934	Rs. 317	.....
The income from all sources ...	„ 18,449	„ „ 18,776	.....	Rs. 328

The average annual costs of each pupil in the Agency schools was Rs. 21-4-3, of which Rs. 5-2-3 was borne by Government, and Rs. 16-2-0 provided locally and privately.

In the district schools the annual average cost of each pupil was Rs. 9-18-0, of which about 11 annas 1 pie was borne by Government, and Rs. 9-1-11 provided from local or State sources.

As in last year, the high cost of the pupils in the Agency schools is due to the large expenditure of the Sehore school.

279. The decrease in the number of pupils is mainly in the Sehore High School, and the Burawance State Institutions, being 131 and 113 in these respectively. No reasons are adduced by the Political Agent in Bhopal for the decrease in the former, but the subject is being enquired into.

280. The Deputy Bheel Agent reports the closing of two Hindee and one Girls' school in the Maunpoor Pergunnah, and of eight (8) schools in Burwancee, five of which having been opened, and closed within the year under report, do not appear in the Return. These were merely experimental, and contrary to the hopes entertained, proved failures.

Captain Cadell explains that the people of these districts are unable to dispense with the services of their children from field and household labor for a sufficiently long period, to enable them to make substantial progress in their education, which is, therefore, necessarily most superficial and defective. Hence, disappointment at the results, and indifference to the subject of education, have arisen, and the attendance at the schools has dwindled away, though hopes are entertained of an improvement in this respect.

He notices also the want of support by the better classes, and the inferior qualifications of the instructors, (owing to the necessarily low rate of salaries,) as further reasons for the decrease in the number of pupils.

281. Two new schools have been opened in Sohawul and Jignee.

282. The affiliation of the Sehore High School with the Calcutta University has been effected during the year under report.

A third English teacher has been engaged, which, it is hoped, will add to the efficiency of the Institution. The funds are in a flourishing state, notwithstanding the large expenditure, and Major Osborne reports that they admit of Scholarships being founded in each department.

Several petty Chiefs and Thakoors have joined the school during the year.

A Survey class has been opened under the second master, which is largely attended; good progress has been made, and the pupils are now engaged in surveying the station. The head master, Mr. Ingles, and Mr. Mears, second master, are commended by the Political Agent for their exertions.

283. The progress of the Girls' school is most favourably reported on. The attendance has increased, the daily average being 81. The girls are taught sewing, and many of them make their own and their parents' clothing.

The successful establishment and progress of this interesting Institution are entirely due to the warm interest taken in it by the Political

Agent and Mrs. Osborne. Mrs. Mears, the head mistress, is strongly commended for her admirable management of the school.

284. A free Library, supported by voluntary contributions, has been opened at Sehore during the year, and is much appreciated by the classes of persons for whom it is principally intended.

285. The attendance at the College at Rutlam has increased. The foundation stone of a building suitable for this Institution, was laid in January last, in the presence of the Agent Governor General, and a large concourse of the principal natives of the place, who, it is hoped, will take a more active interest in the subject of education than they have done hitherto.

286. The Zoroastrian school at Mhow is still kept up. The attendance of pupils increased considerably during the year, and it was found necessary to raise the pay of the head master and his assistants, and to increase the establishment of teachers. The expenditure on this account now reaches Rs. 184 per mensem, of which only about Rs. 100 are recouped by fees, and the remainder is made up by voluntary subscriptions from the Parsee gentlemen of Mhow.

The Secretary strongly urges the need of assistance from the local funds, or otherwise, to enable the school to be kept up on a satisfactory footing. The school building is sadly in want of repair, the cost of which there are absolutely no funds to meet.

The matter has been referred for the consideration of the Cantonment Committee.

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

287. During the past year the following changes have been made in the administration of the Public Works Department within the Native States of Central India.

288. On the 1st December 1467, the Executive Divisions in Gwalior and Bundelcund were transferred from the Government of the North-Western Provinces to this Administration, under a Superintending Engineer, who was transferred along with these Divisions from the North-Western Provinces.

289. A Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent Governor General was also appointed at the same time for the general control of the Department, and the direct superintendence of the Executive Divisions in the Indore Circle.

290. Under this new arrangement, all the Public Works within the limit of the Central India Agency, with the exception of that portion of the road from Jubbulpoor to Mirzapore, passing through the Rewah and Myhere territories, are now under the control of this Office.

291. The Public Works Department under this Agency now consists of the following Executive Division :—

Indore Circle.

Mhow Division.

Southern Division, Agra and Bombay Road.

1st Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.

2nd ditto ditto ditto.

Gwalior Circle.

Gwalior Division—(Morar).

Gwalior Road Division (including Fortress.)

Jhansie Division.

Northern Division, Agra and Bombay Road.

Nowgong Division.

Bundelcund Road Division.

and since the close of the official year, a seventh Division has been formed in the Gwalior Circle, for the efficient management of the important works under construction in the Fortress of Gwalior.

292. The Budget allotment for the past year, including that for the Divisions transferred from the North-Western Provinces, was Rs. 35,15,256, decreased to Rs. 33,02,135, by increase of stock balance ; and the total outlay has been Rs. 31,04,696, being Rs. 1,97,439 less than the grant.

The principal lapse has occurred in the Nowgong Division, the allotment for which was greater than the expenditure in a new Division, when work was commenced under considerable difficulties.

There has also been a lapse of about half a lakh in the Mhow Division, consequent on the great difficulty which is experienced in procuring labor, and a saving of upwards of Rs. 33,000 on establishment, the expenditure on which has been about 12 per cent. on the total outlay.

Section I.—Military Works.

293. In the Cantonment of Mhow, two of the new Barracks for Cavalry and one for Infantry were commenced, and the walls of the new Cavalry Hospital were raised 10 feet above plinth.

Seven blocks of new family quarters for the Infantry Regiment were commenced ; those for the Artillery completed, and for the Cavalry 30 family quarters have been altered and improved, 13 nearly finished, and 25 well advanced.

The Infantry Female Hospital, which was destroyed by fire, has been re-constructed as a permanent building, and new lavatories added to it.

A new Quarter Guard for the Infantry was built up to the level of verandah roof; and foundation and plinth of the cells constructed.

Roads were nearly completed to the manure and litter yards; bunds were constructed for storing water in the bed of the Sattaree river; and two new wells nearly completed in the Native Infantry lines.

294. At Indore the drainage of the European and Native Infantry lines made fair progress; and new roads were constructed to give access to the Officers' quarters and Native Infantry Barracks.

Officers' quarters, containing 5 units for the Officers of the European Detachment from Mhow, were built up to wall-plate and the out-offices commenced.

A sketch alley was erected, as also a urinary, for the Company of European Infantry.

In the Native Infantry lines, the re-construction of the Sepoys' barracks was completed, quarters for Native Officers well advanced, and the construction of the Quarter Guard commenced.

295. At Morar, the masonry dam across the Morar river was finished, and the following buildings were completed during the year.

Four ranges of family quarters without offices.

Armourer's shop.

Staff Sergeants' quarters for the Artillery.

Quarter Guard and cells, Right Native Infantry Lines.

Of the works in progress during the past year, the following were the most important:—

Half Company Barracks for the Right European Infantry Regiment were commenced in May 1867. The lower stories of eight Barracks were nearly completed, and the foundation laid for eight more.

The foundations of the two full Company Barracks and of the Band Barrack were also commenced.

Three Gun sheds and a Magazine for the Artillery were nearly completed, and the Quarter Guard and cells well advanced.

Fair progress was made in the construction of two Barracks for the Horse and Field Batteries, the lower stories of both having been completed, and the upper story of the former commenced.

A Horse Hospital for the Artillery was about half finished, a godown for the Barrack Master nearly completed, and considerable progress made in the construction of cattle sheds and slaughter-yard for the Commissariat Department.

Fair progress was made in building Staff Sergeants' Quarters for the Barrack and Commissariat Departments, subsidiary building for the Left Native Infantry Regiment, and in excavating 22 wells in the Cantonment.

The construction of cholera camps was carried on throughout the year, and the work almost completed.

The Hospitals and Officers' quarters for the Artillery and Left European Infantry, and the Quarter Guard and family quarters for the latter, could not be commenced owing to the delay which occurred in determining the sites of the buildings.

296. In the fortress of Gwalior the work of clearing and leveling the terreplein was carried on vigorously, as also the construction of the road from the Fortress to Cantonments, which was almost completed.

Fair progress was made in the construction of a Barrack for the Heavy Battery, the lower story having been completed, and the upper story built to top of door frames.

Four Half-Company Barracks for Infantry were also well advanced, three of them having been nearly roofed in, and the upper story of the fourth nearly completed.

Ten family quarters were completed during the year, and three blocks for 31 quarters were well advanced.

The Quarter Guard and cells were raised to wall plates; Canteen and Staff Sergeants' quarters commenced; and the excavation for the Powder Magazine completed.

Alterations and improvements were made to three of the semi-permanent Barracks in the fortress, and the other three were dismantled.

Good progress was made in the construction of the Oorwahee Valley road, the revetment walls having been nearly finished, and most of the rock-cutting completed.

297. At Jhansie, the floors of the Artillery and Infantry Barracks were paved, and the buildings generally kept in repair.

298. At Nowgong, the foundations and plinth of the Artillery and Infantry Barracks were completed, and the superstructure commenced, and the foundations laid of four of the family Barracks.

Some of the subsidiary buildings were also commenced, and a large quantity of materials was collected for the Barracks.

Section II.—Civil Works—Buildings.

299. The Post Office at Mhow was completed during the year, and some progress made in the construction of a Post Office at Morar.

300. A Bungalow at Indore was purchased for a Telegraph Office, but the necessary improvements and alterations were not carried out.

A commencement was made in the construction of piers for the telegraph wire across the Nerbudda on the Khundwah Road ; but small progress was made, owing to the difficulty experienced in collecting labor.

The construction of a Telegraph Office at Morar was commenced, and the building will be completed after the rainy season.

301. Two blocks of quarters for Public Works' Subordinates at Mhow were commenced during the year, one block was nearly completed, and the other more than half finished.

The Residency at Morar was roofed in, and the construction of the Office well advanced.

The Office for the Political Agent at Augur was completed.

At Nowgong a godown was constructed for the Executive Engineer's stores.

302. The additions to the Mhow Church were completed during the year, and a bell provided.

The Protestant Church at Morar required a new roof, and the work was nearly completed.

All Saints' Church at Sehore, under construction by the Political Agent, was almost finished during the past year, and was opened for Divine Service on the 12th of April.

303. A Bungalow was purchased in the Mhow Cantonment, and the necessary alterations commenced, for converting it into a Court House for the Cantonment Magistrate, and materials were collected for the construction of a Court House for the Cantonment Magistrate at Morar.

Fair progress was made on the Jail at Indore, the enclosure wall and Guard Rooms having been nearly completed, and the prisoners' wards and hospital built up to wall plates.

A quantity of materials was collected for a district jail at Augur.

Section III.—Civil Works—Communications.

304. On the road between Indore and the Nerbudda River on the Khundwah line considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Bhai Ghât and approaches. The difficulty experienced in procuring labor has prevented the completion of the work during the past year.

A commencement was also made in re-modelling the level portions of this line, and indents were submitted for iron girders to complete the bridge over the Choral River.

305. On the southern portion of the Agra and Bombay road, between Indore and Seindwah, improvements to the causeway across the Nerbudda at Khall were commenced, but much of the work had to be re-constructed, owing to the neglect and misconduct of the Overseer in charge.

Indents were submitted for iron girders to complete the unfinished Goojree bridge, and repairs were executed to the worst portions of the road.

Between Indore and Beora the Pursolia bridge and Oodunkherée bridge and culvert were completed.

A causeway was commenced in the Lakoondia River, and the Peepnia bridge commenced.

Extensive repairs were also commenced to the causeway in the Kalee Sind River at Sarungpore, and annual repairs executed to the worst portions of the road.

306. On the portion of this road between Beora and Mohona a bridge of 5 spans of 35 feet has been completed over the Goorwur river at Ghorapachar, the Chowpate bridge, 10 spans of 37 feet, was built to springing line 40 feet above low water level, and six of the arches were turned during the past year.

The earth-work of the 60 miles of new line between Beowra and Goona was completed, metal spread and consolidated for about half the distance, and the greater portion of the remaining metal collected.

From Goona to Mohona, the road has been widened to 30 feet, and culverts substituted for causeways at five points where the obstruction to traffic was great.

Fair progress was made in the construction of a masonry causeway across the Parbutty river, which will greatly facilitate traffic during the dry season of the year.

307. On the Northern portion of the Agra and Bombay road from Mohona to the Ootumgun river, 20 miles south of Agra, considerable progress was made, in the reduction of steep gradients and in improving the approaches to the Chumbul river, on which a boat-bridge and ferry have been kept up throughout the year.

The loop-line from Morar Cantonment towards Agra was nearly completed, the bridge over the Sanrakha Nullah, several culverts, and most of the metal consolidation having been finished during the year; and a road from Morar to the Phoolbagh was also completed, with the exception of metalling, the collection of which was commenced.

308. On the first portion of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road, extending to a point 57 miles north of Mhow, the line has been opened as a fair-weather road; most of the permanent road embankment of the six miles in Hulkur's territory was completed, and several culverts built.

305. On the southern portion of the Agra and Bombay road, between Indore and Sandwah, improvements to the causeway across the Nerbudda at Khall were commenced, but much of the work had to be re-constructed, owing to the neglect and misconduct of the Overseer in charge.

Indents were submitted for iron girders to complete the unfinished Goojee bridge, and repairs were executed to the worst portions of the road.

Between Indore and Beora the Pursolia bridge and Odunkherree bridge and culvert were completed.

A causeway was commenced in the Lakoundia River, and the Peepnia bridge commenced.

Extensive repairs were also commenced to the causeway in the Kalee Sind River at Sarungpore, and annual repairs executed to the worst portions of the road.

306. On the portion of this road between Beora and Mohona a bridge of 5 spans of 35 feet has been completed over the Goorwar river at Ghorapachar, the Chowpate bridge, 10 spans of 37 feet, was built to springing line 40 feet above low water level, and six of the arches were turned during the past year.

The earth-work of the 60 miles of new line between Beora and Gooona was completed, metal spread-and consolidated for about half the distance, and the greater portion of the remaining metal collected.

From Gooona to Mohona, the road has been widened to 30 feet, and culverts substituted for causeways at five points where the obstruction to traffic was great.

Fair progress was made in the construction of a masonry causeway across the Parbutey river, which will greatly facilitate traffic during the dry season of the year.

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The loop-line from Morar Cantonment towards Agra was nearly completed, the bridge over the Samrakha Nullah, several culverts, and most of the metal consolidation having been finished during the year; and a road from Morar to the Phoolbagh was also completed, with the exception of metalling, the collection of which was commenced.

308. On the first portion of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road, extending to a point 57 miles north of Mhow, the line has been opened as a fair-weather road; most of the permanent road embankment of the six miles in Haulkur's territory was completed, and several culverts built.

Work was re-commenced on the Nagda bridge in the Dhar territory, materials collected, and centerings for two of the arches put up.

An old native building at Sadulpore was converted into an inspection-house, and two other buildings of this class were commenced.

309. The 2nd Division of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road, comprising a distance of 112 miles, from the boundary of the 1st Division to a point 9 miles north of Neemuch, has been opened out as a fair-weather road.

Considerable progress was made during the past year in the construction of the permanent road in the northern portion of this Division, most of the earth-work in the first 30 miles south of Neemuch having been completed, and a number of the smaller bridges and culverts constructed.

A traveller's bungalow at Mundesore was nearly finished during the year, and four inspection-houses well advanced.

310. The earth-work and culverts of the first three sections of the Jhansie and Nowgong road, from Jhansie to the Dussan river, have been very nearly completed, and the collection of metal commenced.

Bridges were commenced over the Arjar escape, the Pülakhur, Ginrar and Koorar Nullahs, and an inspection-house was completed at Socrar on this line.

On the Jhansie and Gwalior road, the Puhooj bridge was completed, and metal collected for 6 miles in the first section; and in the Duttia section the Ungoorree bridge was completed, and fair progress made in metalling at the expense of that State.

The work done by the Duttia State on this section has been satisfactorily executed, and a refund of one-fifth of the outlay has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

An inspection-house was commenced at the said river, and the superstructure raised 4 feet.

On the Jhansie and Seepree road, the Jhansie section from Jhansie to the Sind river has been nearly completed, but will be of little use until a causeway has been constructed across the Sind river, the crossing of which is quite impracticable for laden carts. This necessary work will be commenced after the rains.

The portion of the Jhansie and Cawnpore road within the Jhansie Division was completed during the past year.

311. The 1st section of the Danda and Saugor road is under the Government of the North-Western Provinces. On the 2nd section from Bhugwa to Chutterpore, the earth-work has been completed, except at unfinished bridges; several bridges have been completed during the year, and others well advanced.

On the 3rd section from Chutterpore to Congoor, the earth-work and culverts have been completed, also three bridges of 25 feet span, and one of 20 feet; the Oornul bridge has also been built up to springing line.

On the Jhansie, Nowgong, and Nagode line, the earth-work and culverts of the portion from the Dussan river to Chutterpore, have been completed, and part of the metal laid down. The Barjar bridge was nearly completed, and the Oornul bridge built up to springing.

Projects are being submitted for completing this line of road through Funnah and Nagode, to the Sutra railway station. On the loop-line from Nowgong to Sereenuggur on the Saur and Banda road, the jungle clearance was completed, two culverts finished, and 23 in progress, and a considerable portion of the earth-work executed.

812. The annual contribution of Rs. 63,000, for the construction of roads in the Gwalior territory by Maharajah Scindhia, has been received in addition to a sum of Rs. 12,000, towards the repair of the Agra and Bombay road, and an arrangement has been made with the Native States of Indore, Dhar, Ruitlam, and Jowra, by which they agree to contribute from 1867-68 to 1871-72, the sum of Rs. 2,97,187 for the construction of the road between Mhoj and Neemuch passing through their territories.

Section IV.—Railways.

813. The East Indian Railway extension from Allahabad to Jubbulpore, of which about 88 miles traverse the Native States of Eastern Bundelcund named in the margin, was opened at the beginning of the past year, and there have been no further instances of attempts to obstruct the running of the Train which were referred to in the Report of the previous year.

There has been some difficulty in settling the cost of the land in the Rewah territory required for the Railway stations, but there has been no delay on this account in the transfer of the land.

Section V.—Public Works executed from Local Funds.

814. The expenditure on Public Works from the local funds of the several cantonments and Political Agencies under this Office is shown in the annexed tabular statement, which calls for no special remark.

No.	Cantonments and Agencies.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for Remarks.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Indore Residency	1,508 6 10	513 14 1	2,020 4 11	There were no original works of importance constructed during the year.
2	Gwalior Agency... ..	455 8 10	.....	455 8 10	
3	Sahore Agency	2,730 0 0	4,213 0 0	6,943 0 0	
4	Bundelcund Agency	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
5	Western Malwa Agency... ..	703 9 9	263 9 9	967 3 6	
6	Political Assistant, Goonah... ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
7	Bheel Agency	618 4 7	539 3 9	1,157 8 4	
8	Deputy Bheel Agency... ..				
	I.—Maunpoor Pergunnah (Road and Municipal Funds)	1,915 0 6	460 10 5	2,375 10 11	
	II.—Maunpoor Road dues (10 per cent. and Nerbudda Bridge Funds and allotment for special repairs)	12,034 0 3	1,051 0 6	13,085 0 9	
9	Mhow Cantonment	11,336 2 9	1,676 11 2	13,012 13 11	
10	Morar do. ... ..	.....	5,785 7 1	5,785 7 1	
11	Nearmuch do.	4,395 3 0	743 13 6	5,079 0 6	
12	Nowgong do.	505 0 0	308 14 6	811 14 7	
13	Nagode do.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
	GRAND TOTAL	36,139 4 6	15,554 4 10	51,693 9 4	

POST OFFICE.

1.	Bairseah.	|	4.	Bohawa.	|	5.	Soojanwadoor.	|	6.	Kilcheesoor.	|	7.	Some Kutch.
2.	Baree.												
3.	Gunj Bareda.												
3.	Gunj Bareda.												

Rural messengers were employed to distribute and receive letters at the places marginally noted.

317. The Political Agent strongly urges the establishment of a direct line from Chatterpoor (which is already in postal communication with Nowong) to Nagode, *via* Purnah, and the project has been approved by the Postal Department, and will be carried out as soon as the new road is sufficiently advanced for use by runners.

Divisions.		For Despatch.	For Issue.	Total.
1.	Superintendent, Mullu, Cochin	9,20,387	7,60,019	17,19,376
2.	Inspecting Post Master, Malwa	7,21,668	7,02,473	16,11,124
3.	Belore District, Sauror Division	82,332	1,18,662	2,10,924
4.	Bombay and Agency	1,12,312	1,18,476	2,60,818
Total for 1887-88		18,46,687	18,68,600	37,06,247
1888-87		10,10,703	10,87,066	20,97,769

Divisions.	Receipts in cash.	Expenditure.
1. Superintendent, Mails, Goonah ...	38,084	3,42,836
2. Inspecting Post Master, Malwa ...	58,845	40,012
3. Sehore District, Saugor Division ...	7,751	9,978
4. Bundelcund Agency ...	7,368	6,714
Total for 1867-68 ...	1,10,048	3,99,540
1866-67 ...	58,004	3,27,594

The marginal Statement gives the cash receipts and expenditure of the Mail Lines and Offices during the year under report and 1866-67, shewing a large increase for the former.

320. The Returns for the Bundelcund Agency, which are this year shewn for the first time, include portions of the Divisions of—

1. Inspecting Post Master, Jhansie.
2. Ditto ditto Cawnpore.
3. Railway Division, Central Provinces.

* 1. Between Indore and Neemuch in July 1867.

2. Between Shahajpoor and Augur in March 1868.

3. Near Punnar in November 1867.

321. Three* attacks on the Government mails were reported during the year, two in the Malwa Division, in one of which property of the value of Rs. 283, and in the other a parcel, value unknown, were abstracted, and one on the Agra and Bombay road, when seven parcels, value unknown, were carried off.

322. The Postal Service was performed in an efficient and satisfactory manner during the year under report.

323. Five new Staging Bungalows were constructed, or under construction, during the year, at Rutlam,† Mundisore,† Sunrole,† Beenagaon, and Awun;† and two at Burwai and Bulwarra, on the Indore and Khundwah road, have been transferred from the administration of

† On the Mhow and Neemuch Road.

† On the Bombay and Agra Road.

the Central Provinces to this Agency, consequent on the Burwai Pergunnahs being made over to the Indore State under the operation of the territorial exchanges now under completion.

Number of Bungalows.	Receipts from Fees.	DISBURSEMENTS.			Excess of Disbursements over Receipts.
		Establishments.	Contingencies, Furniture, &c.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52	3,588	3,328	2,114	5,442	2,354

The Tabular Statement in the margin shews the receipts and expenditure on account of Staging Bungalows. The total number, including those above mentioned, is 52, of which 5 are maintained by the Native States.

The large excess of expenditure over income—Rs. 2,354—is mainly due to the initial expense incurred in furnishing new Bungalows.

CHAPTER VIII.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

324. The new double line of Telegraph between Indore and Khundwa was completed during the year, with the exception of the crossing of the Nerbudda. It is proposed to throw a light span across the river, as a temporary measure, until permanent piers are constructed for the purpose, which can only be done in the dry season.

325. The improvements and additions required to the building lately purchased for the Office at Indore are in progress, and it is hoped that it will soon be ready for occupation.

326. The line from Rutlam to Neemuch was re-constructed with iron standards and lighter wire, under the personal supervision of the Superintendent Mr. Moberly, at the close of the year, and is now completed.

327. The opening of the Offices at Jowra and Mundisore has been deferred, owing to a difficulty raised by the Director General of Telegraphs regarding the terms of the guarantee to be taken from the Jowra State and the mercantile community of Mundisore, and it has been necessary to refer the question to Government.

The Superintendent is sanguine that when these Offices are open and working, this line will be one of the most profitable in India.

328. In the Bundelcund Agency a new line of Telegraph is under construction along the East India Railway—Jubbulpoor Extension—which is intended to take the place of the present Jubbulpoor and Mirzapoor line *via* Rewah along the great Deccan Road.

329. The revenue realized in the Offices, within the limits of this Agency during the year, amounted to Rs. 29,584.

330. The service of the Telegraph in these territories has been satisfactorily performed during the past year, so far as this Office has had opportunities of judging.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY.

331. There has been no change calling for notice in the distribution of the military forces in this agency during the year.

332. The annexed Table shows the strength of the troops in the several Divisions and districts of Central India :—

DETAIL.	CAVALRY REGIMENTS.				ARTILLERY BATTERIES.		INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
	EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
TROOPS OF THE LINE.										
MHOW DIVISION BOMBAY ARMY.										
Mhow, Neemuch, Mehidpore, Indore	1	392	1	307	3	297	1 Regt. 2 Cos.	880	4	2,476
GWALIOR DISTRICT.										
Morar, Fort, Seepree... ..	...	...	1	501	4	405	1 Regt. 3 Cos.	912	2	1,595
SAVAGOR DISTRICT.										
Nowgong and Nagode ... ..	...	...	Hd. Qr. and 2 Squadrons.	342	.....	.....	6 Cos.	407	1 Regt. 4 Cos.	999
TOTAL ...	1	392	2 Regts. 2 Squadrs.	1,160	7	702	3 Regts. 1 Co.	2,179	7 Regts. 4 Cos.	5,970
LOCAL CORPS UNDER CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.										
Central India Horse, Bhopal Battalion, Malwa Bheel Corps. {Angur, Goona, Schore, and Sirdarpoor.}	...	...	2	999	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,396
GRAND TOTAL ...	1	392	4 Regts. 2 Squadrs.	2,149	7	703	3 Regts. 1 Co.	2,179	9 Regts. 4 Cos.	6,456

The whole consisting of—

1 Regiment European Cavalry,

7 Batteries European Artillery,

3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Regiment European Infantry,

4 Regiments 2 Squadrons European Infantry,

9 $\frac{1}{4}$ Regiments Native Infantry,

mustered 11,878 men of all arms, of whom 3,273 are Europeans.

The health of the troops was excellent, and there has been no epidemic disease.

333. The construction of Barracks for European troops and families has progressed during the year at Mhow, Gwalior, and Neemuch; while the military buildings sanctioned for Nowgong, in connection with the extension of that cantonment, have been commenced; and are being vigorously pushed forward, in spite of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining skilled labor.

334. The question of the abandonment of the Mehidpoor cantonment remains unsettled, no suitable site for the new station having been yet discovered, which has met with the approval of the military authorities. The officer now in command recommends the retention of the present cantonment, which he supposes might be rendered safe by certain works, the expense of which would be trifling in comparison with that which would be incurred by the abandonment of the station. His views are under consideration and will be finally dealt with on the submission of a further report on the question at the end of the monsoon.

335. The detail of European troops at Nagode was withdrawn in February last, and the station is now wholly garrisoned by Native troops.

* Central India Horse.
Bhopal Battalion.
Malwa Bheel Corps.

336. The condition of the local corps* under this Office was in all respects satisfactory during the year under report.

CHAPTER X.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

337. The introduction of a separate Chapter on archaeology into this Report is in accordance with the Resolution of Government, quoted in the margin, directing that notice should be made of the condition of works of art, lists of which were required in the Circular from Government of the 29th August last.

No. $\frac{14}{220-25}$ dated 24th February 1868.

338. A list of such architectural structures and works of art as has been deemed worthy of notice by the various Political Officers under this Agency is appended to this Chapter, with such information as has been procurable regarding them.

339. Further notice in regard to these does not seem called for in this Report; but the attention of the subordinate Agencies will be drawn to the subject with a view to their making search during their cold weather tours for such additional objects under this head as may be deserving of examination and description, to be treated of in the archaeological section of their Reports.

340. It is gratifying to be able to state that the Native Chiefs respond, in general, with good will to the invitation of the Political officers to consider the subject of protection to be afforded to the architectural remains scattered through their territories.

341. The young Chief of Dharis stated to be quite disposed to aid in preserving the ruins at Mandoos, some of the principal of which are well deserving of the expenditure that would be required with this object.

342. In paragraph 60 of the Report of the Political Agent, Bundelcund, the researches of General Cunningham, Major Maisey, and Major Ellis, are quoted as containing much valuable information well worthy of being republished.

343. Dr. Stratton will be requested to gather as many additional details regarding the objects mentioned by him as can be got together for his next Report. He notices the hill forts of Kalinger and Ajeyghur as possessing interesting temples and inscriptions, illustrative of the history of the past; and he refers to the groups of elaborately carved stone temples at Kujrao near Rajnuggur in Chutterpoor, of an antiquity reaching to eight or nine centuries, which must command the admiration of all who have an opportunity of visiting them.

344. No local means exist of photographing such works as may be considered fit objects for the art, and the measures required to obtain copies of the various remains throughout the Agency would therefore have to be adopted under the orders of Government.

345. Annexed is the list referred to above in paragraph 338.

List of Architectural Structures, or their remains, and other Works of Art, in the Districts under the Central India Agency.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS.
Gwalior Agency.			
1	Talpeke Lath	Gwalior Fortress	Said to be built by an Oilman in Akbar's time, according to Wilford, A. D. 778.
2	Jain Temple	Ditto	Probably built along with the fortress, the date of which has been supposed by some writers to be A. D. 80.
3	Gojree Mahal (Palace)	Ditto	Said to be built by Rajah Maun Singh of Jeypoor, one of the most celebrated Generals of the Emperor Shahjehan, 5th of the Mogul dynasty.
4	Maun Mundur Temple	Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto
5	Jehangir Mahal	Ditto	Built by the order of the Emperor Jehangir, 4th of the Mogul dynasty.
6	Karnu Mahal	Ditto	Ditto by Rajah Bhaakarun, Governor of the Fort, in the reign of Akbar, 3rd Mogul dynasty.
7	Shesh Mahal	Ditto	Ditto by Shahjehan, 5th of the Mogul dynasty.
8	Nakkar Khana	Ditto	Said to be built by Baber, 1st ditto ditto 1525 A. D.
9	Ussee Khamba	Ditto	A many (80) pillared Hindoo temple, desecrated.
10	Buddhist Images	Ditto	Probably sculptured in the eighth century of the Christian era; they are mentioned by the earliest Mahomedan conquerors and historians.

11	Mausoleum of Mahomed Gous	...	Gwalior Town	...	Mahomed Gous was a celebrated saint, who, according to Mahomedan legends, had reduced the planet Mars to subjection; built about 300 years ago.
12	Mausoleum of Tansein	...	Ditto	...	Disciple of the above saint, and the most celebrated Mahomedan singer and composer India ever produced; he was one of the favorite companions of Akbar.
13	Ditto of Kapoor Saheb	...	Ditto	...	A Mahomedan saint; built about 300 years ago.
14	Ditto of Khowaja Khawn	...	Ditto	...	Ditto ditto
15	Jameh Musjeed	...	Ditto	...	Mahomedan cathedral; built by Aurungzobe, 6th of the Mogul dynasty
16	Sehones-ka-Muth	...	3 miles from Kusba...	...	24 miles from Gwalior; said to be built 1,600 years ago.
17	Tomb of Abulfuzl	...	Antree	...	12 ditto ditto. The tomb of Akbar's favorite Secretary, the famous chronicler; is now little more than a heap of ruins.
18	Mausoleum of Khuleel Khan	...	Nurwur	...	Khuleel Khan was a celebrated Mahomedan General and Administrator in the service of the Emperor Shahjehan, 5th of the Mogul dynasty.
19	Sarai, (Inn)	...	Noorabad	...	Built by the Empress Noorjehan, wife of Jehangir, 4th of the Mogul dynasty.
20	Chobis Khumba	...	Oojein	...	Ruins of a fort said to be built by Vikramaditya, B. C. 57.
21	Bhutree-ki-Guffa (cave)	...	Ditto	...	The place of retirement of Rajah Bhurtree, the recluse brother of Vikramaditya.
22	Kalee Doh	...	Ditto	...	Summer residence; built by Ghoree Kings of Malwa, perhaps by Hoshung, who died A. D. 1438.
23	Juntur Muntur	...	Ditto	...	Observatory; built by the Rajah Jey Sing of Joypoor, Minister of Mahomed Shah, 1719-1748.
24	Temple or Observatory	...	Bhilua	...	It is conjectured that these monuments were raised to enshrine some relic consecrated by Buddhist superstition.

List of Architectural Structures, or their remains, &c.,—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS.
	BHOPAL AGENCY,		
25	Buddhist Tope.	... Sanchi	...
26	Ditto	... Sonari	...
27	Ditto	... Farozepore	...
28	Ditto	... Bhojepore	...
29	Ditto	... Peepia Bijoli	...
30	Ditto	... Andher	...
31	Buddhist remains	... Uldegiri	...
32	Ditto	... Bhojepore	...
33	Jain Temple	... Putharee	...
	BHREL AGENCY.		
34	Junma Musjeed	... Mandoo	...

Much injured.

All these have been fully described by General Cunningham in his Work on the Bhilsa Topes.

Constructed during the reign of Hoshung Shah Ghoree, A. D. 1405-35, and considered the finest and largest specimen of Afghan architecture existing in India, of rectangular shape, surmounted by a dome, and the interior 44 feet square. Each side and corner is arched, the apartment above the arches having an octagonal appearance; and each side of the doorway is an open window, with a gothic arch. In tolerable preservation.

35	Mausoleum of Hoshung Shah Ghoree, sometimes called Churwa Musjeed.	Ditto	...	Built about A.D. 1435. It adjoins the west face of the Jumma Musjeed, and stands on a marble basement 6 feet high and 98 feet square, rising to a height of 70 feet. The carved sarcophagus of Hoshung Shah is inside, on a marble table tessellated with small squares of black and yellow stone. The interior of the building is 50 feet square, and in excellent order. The walls are about 11 feet thick, and faced inside and outside with marble; the pavement is also of marble.
36	Jumeli Mahal	Ditto	...	Trees growing out of the wall and displacing blocks of marble have been removed; and the marble has been put in its original place with fresh chunam by order of the Chief at the recommendation of the Bheel Agent.
	Jahaz Mahal	Ditto	...	These three form what is called the Water Palace, and what was the principal portion of the royal abode; the face of it is about 40 feet high, and there is a tank of considerable size, with a small artificial island in the centre.
	Hindola Mahal	Ditto	...	The Hindola Mahal is so called from "Hindla," a swing, the inclination of the walls sloping exteriorly, being such as corresponds with the angle made by a swing; the base is about 16 feet.
37	Chota Jumma Musjeed	Ditto	...	A likeness of the large Musjeed on the road leading from the front of the Jumma Musjeed to the south.
38	Karajja Mahal	Ditto	...	Octagonal in shape, with a large cupola at the top, situated not far from the Chota Jumma Musjeed, but further to the south.
39	Bhugwanka Durwaza	Ditto	...	About two miles from the Water Palace, facing the south-east. There are two gateways with intermediate court yard, the inner gateway being built like a small ghurree.
40	Roop Mutsee Chuttree	Ditto	...	Situated on a hill at a short distance from the Bhugwanka Durwaza. The building consists of a gallery 60 feet long and 14 feet broad, supported on arches; on the right is a similar gallery on 11 arches, and a stair-case leads to a court-yard, where there is a sarcophagus; another stair-case in the rear ascends to a terrace, at each end of which is a small pavilion, with flat circular roof. In rear of this is supposed to be the "Suttee of Roop Mutsee."

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS.
41	Baz Bahadoor-ki Mahal	Ditto	Built some time between A. D. 1551-1560; stands at the foot of the hill on which Roop Mutsee Chuttee is situated. Was not, it is supposed, a royal abode, but simply a country residence. The chambers are narrow and the court-yards small.
42	Sonegurh Killa	Mandoo	About two miles to the west of Baz Bahadoor's Palace. Has a substantial gateway, with two small turrets over it surmounted by cupolas; the fortification consists of a wall of considerable thickness, to the south and west of steep hill, the other side having very steep natural declivities. There is a small square ghurree to the west, solidly formed, with round towers at each angle. From the hill that projects to the west is a narrow precipitous ridge, where the royal treasury was said to have been kept.
43	Neelkunt Mahadeo	Ditto	Situating at a distance of about a mile from the Sonegurh Killa, at the head of a ravine; to the left of the road is a descent, by a flight of stone steps, to a little court-yard, three sides of which are occupied by a small building erected with great taste, the fourth side being open to the ravine. The front face of the building is open from the roof, having been built as a half dome. Inside the verandah are inscriptions commemorating Akbar Shah's advent, and his conquest of the Deccan in the year (Higiri 1009) A. D. 1600. A sloping water-course from the rear brings water into a small bath, excavated in the centre of the principal apartment, and a passage under the pavement conducts the water into another receptacle in the court-yard, and thence by a spiral water-course to the ravine below. In a small apartment on the left is a broken figure of Mahadeo and Parvatee of marble. There are also two bulls, a lingam, and some Hindoo figures. This building is considered to have been the cool retreat of some Mahomedan noble, and traces of Hinduism are supposed to have existed only since the decline of the Mahomedan power.

44	Lohanee Durwaza	...	Ditto	...	This overlooks the Pergunnah of Lohanee in Nimar; the pillars in its vicinity are supposed to be Rajpoot sacrificial offerings.
45	Lall Bauglia	...	Ditto	...	Situated at a short distance from the road, and close to the tank lined with, pukka masonry. The centre apartment consists of seven arches, three deep, with double columns in front, there being a square recess behind each arch in the rear row. The columns are similar to those in the west colonnade of the Jumma Musjeed. This building is not very far from the Sonagurh Killa in a northerly direction.
46	Chesti Khan-ki Mahal	...	Ditto	...	A building of considerable size, about half a mile north-east of the Musjeed. There is a square apartment to the east, arched on each side. The domed roof is nearly flat inside; the outside wall is very solid and substantial.
47	Delhi Durwaza	...	Ditto	...	The chief gateway, and so called from leading to the north, in the direction of Delhi, from the city of Mandoo. It is of considerable height and depth, but nearly all the top has now fallen in.
48	Iat Musjeed	...	Dhar	...	NOTE.—It has been found impossible to ascertain the exact dates when the above buildings at Mandoo were constructed, or by whom; but the majority were built or commenced during the reign of Sultan Mahomed Khiljee, A. D. 1433; all were erected, however, between A. D. 1401 and 1661.
	BUNDELCUND AGENCY.				So called from an immense iron pillar lying in its vicinity: It is in tolerable preservation, and is to this day made use of by the Mahomedan residents of Dhar. It is believed to be of a date anterior to any of the buildings at Mandoo.
49	Kujraoo	...	Chutterpoor	...	Supposed to be seven or eight centuries old, and mentioned as having been already described by General Cunningham.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Section I.—Surveys.

346. The Topographical Survey in progress in the Bundelcund Agency completed during the past year the survey of an area of 2,275 square miles, of which 1,611 were in Rewah, making a total of 11,475 square miles finished since the commencement of the work.

The survey of the Rewah territory is not yet completed, the southern portion of it being so unhealthy, except at a certain limited period of the year, that the work cannot be pushed on rapidly in it.

In the mean time, the survey operations are being extended through the other States in the neighbourhood, and it is hoped that ultimately they will include all the Native territory east of the Dessau. The survey of the west of that river having been completed by Captain Vanrenen's party some years ago.

347. The payments on account of the survey, which the Rewah Chief was last year reported as evading, were being made good by him but the Government of India has recently been pleased to release the State from the whole liability on this account.

348. No information regarding the progress of the Gwalior survey has been received by this Office.

349. *Frontier Surveys and Demarcations.*—The appeal of the Indore Durbar against the frontier line laid down between that State and Kandeish is still pending.

350. The continuation of the survey of the frontier line between the States of the Malwa, Bheel, and Rewa-Kanta Agencies respectively has been carried on during the cold season by Lieutenant Gibson, of the Central India Horse. It was found that, owing to its erratic course, the boundary line remaining unsettled was much more extensive than was supposed; but good progress had been made in the work at the close of the year, 88 miles having been laid down; notwithstanding the interruption caused by the outbreak of the Bheel naiks.

A good deal still remains to be done to complete the demarcation of this frontier, but it is hoped that it will be finished in the ensuing cold season.

351. Between 40 and 50 miles of frontier were laid down between the Dhar pergunnah of Téekree, and the Indore State, by the Bheel

and Deputy Bheel Agents during the year. The work was difficult, and was performed very satisfactorily.

352. In the Bundelcund Agency a further portion of the Banda frontier in the Kirwee direction was demarcated. The remainder is calculated to be enough for a whole cold season's work, and this will be taken up by the Political Assistant in conjunction with an officer of the North-Western Provinces after the ensuing rains.

353. An old and complicated boundary dispute between Punnah and the Jubbulpore districts was satisfactorily settled during the year by Captain Kincaid, Assistant Political Agent, and an officer of the Central Provinces' Administration. This is the dispute referred to in para. 314 of last year's Report.

354. *Settlement of Boundary Disputes.*—The following number of boundary disputes between the Native States were adjusted by, or under, the orders of the Political Officers during the year :—

In the Bhopal Agency, 63 cases,

In Bundelcund, 74 cases,

leaving (with 30 new cases) 271 remaining on the file.

355. The Assistant for Boundary Settlements in Malwa was detained in the Bhanpoora district during the whole working season, in the endeavor to settle a dispute of considerable extent in that quarter between the Indore and Meywar States; but the delays and obstructions of the Meywar Native officials, and of the Rao of Bhysoonghur, feudatory of that State, whose lands were more immediately concerned in the dispute, so hampered and retarded his proceedings, that at the close of the season the case still remained undisposed of, though it is hoped that the progress made in it will ensure its early and final completion on its being again taken up.

The conduct of the Meywar officials, and of the Rao above referred to, has been the subject of correspondence with the Agent Governor General for Rajpootana.

356. The appointment of a special officer for the settlement of the numerous boundary disputes in the Bundelcund Agency, which has received the sanction of Government, will, it is hoped, facilitate the adjustment of many of the boundaries in that quarter, which require careful enquiry previous to final demarcation.

Section II.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

357. The following table shows the number of dispensaries open in the territories under this Agency during the year under report:—

NUMBER AND LOCALITIES OF DISPENSARIES.		DURING 1867-68.			
		No. of Patients admitted and treated.	No. of Deaths.	No. of Vaccinations.	Cost.
No.	(I.—Under British Medical Supervision).				Rs. A. P.
11	Malwa Dispensaries ...	27,747	146	5,372	15,508 12 5
5	Bhopal Agency ...	18,533	50	4,084	2,750 11 2
4	Gwalior State ...	18,614	147	482	7,428 6 9
2	Bundelcund ...	1,131	13	32	1,255 11 11
	TOTAL ...	66,025	356	9,970	26,943 10 3
	(II.—Not under British Medical Supervision).				
9	<div> <div>2 in Western Malwa Agency</div> <div>2 in Bheel Agency ..</div> <div>1 in Deputy Bheel Agency...</div> <div>4 in Bundelcund Agency ...</div> </div>	14,890	202	370	6,533 15 11
31	GRAND TOTAL ...	80,915	558	10,340	33,477 10 2

358. The Returns of the nine dispensaries entered under Head II in the above table have not been rendered in a complete form. The cost of four is not known, and the information furnished is in other respects imperfect.

From the tabular statement the following results are obtained:—

Total number of dispensaries	..	31
Ditto of patients treated at 29 of them	..	80,915
Ditto of deaths at ditto	..	558
Ditto of vaccinations returned for 22 of the dispensaries	..	10,340
Cost of maintenance of 27 of the dispensaries	..	33,477

Half the total number of deaths reported occurred in the Indore, Neemuch, and Jowra hospitals.

359. *Vaccination.*—Nine vaccinators were employed under the Superintendent, Malwa dispensaries, during the year, and the number

of vaccinations shows a slight increase over last year, though the proportion of unsuccessful operations, $24\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., is unfavorable when compared with the previous year's results: 4,804 persons were vaccinated in the Bhopal Agency during the year under report; but no Returns have been received as to the proportion of unsuccessful cases.

The total number of vaccinations, as compared with the previous year's Returns, indicate that the operations under this head have remained stationary.

The proposed arrangements for employing two vaccinators in the Rewah State have not as yet been carried out.

360. *New Dispensaries.*—The increase of four in the total number of dispensaries shown in this year's Report is due to the Returns of the institutions named in the margin, being included therein for the first time.

1. Rutlam.
2. Burwani.
3. Chirkhary.
4. Chutterpore.

361. The Myhere Chief has shown a reluctance to avail himself of the offer of a free supply of medicine from the Government stores for the dispensary at Myhere, as he is averse to the condition attached thereto, that the institution shall be placed under British Medical supervision.

362. Suitable buildings are much required for most of the Bundelcund dispensaries.

Nursingurh.
Kutchipore.

Two hospitals have been completed in the Bhopal Agency during the year at the places named in the margin.

Section III.—Improvement in the breed of Horses in the Central India.

363. The Government stallions maintained at Augur and Goona were sent out into the district during the last cold season, and continued to have full employment. The experiment promises to be successful eventually, though as yet many of the produce are under-sized, and few have been received under ranks. Some selection is, however, now being exercised in regard to the mares served by them, and an improvement in this respect may fairly be looked for.

364. The proposal to add one or more Bokhara donkey stallions to the above establishment, in view to the breeding of mules in these territories as an experiment, has been approved by Government, and application has been made to the Punjab Government for aid in procuring them.

CHAPTER XII.

CONCLUSION.

365. In concluding this Report, I have the satisfaction of stating for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, that the Political and other Officers attached to this Agency have carried on their respective duties during the past year in an efficient and creditable manner.

366. The services of Colonel Daly, C. B., Officiating Political Agent at Gwalior, merit special acknowledgment; his position there with Maharajah Sindhia having been a difficult and anxious one, owing to circumstances which need not be further referred to here.

367. The Assistants of this office, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, Captain Berkeley, and Pundit Surroop Narain, are entitled to my thanks for the cheerful and zealous manner in which they have performed their duties.

368. The following changes have taken place amongst the Agency Officers during the year under report:—

Major Hutchinson, Political Agent, Gwalior, was appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Meywar.

Captain F. P. Luard was appointed Assistant to the Agent, Governor General for Boundary Settlements, in room of Major Hayward, transferred to the Meywar Bheel Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Wright, Cantonment Magistrate and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Morar, proceeded to England on medical certificate, and was succeeded by Captain Mayne, of the Central India Horse.

369. In the Public Works Department, Lieutenant Colonel Cadell, R. E., has performed the laborious and responsible duties of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, in a manner that merits my warm acknowledgments.

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander, Superintending Engineer of the Gwalior Circle, has shown judgment and ability in the management of his Circle.

Of the Executive Engineers, Captain Falconnet, R. E., Major Francis, Lieutenants Swetenham and Sparks, are reported as most deserving of favorable notice, for having worked with zeal and energy under great difficulties.

INDORE RESIDENCY,

R. J. MEADE,

The 29th August, 1868.

Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GWALIOR AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1867-68, ENDING 31st MARCH 1868.

When the last annual Report was submitted, Scindhia was in gloom at the impending distribution of his Army, which had been for the last six or seven years almost entirely massed at Gwalior.

Treaty and
Modification
of 1860-64.

Designation.			Strength.
Regiments.	Infantry ...	...	5,000
Do.	Cavalry ...	...	6,000
48 Guns.	Artillery ...	...	480

2. The Viceroy by kheereeta had urged the distribution on Scindhia's attention, on the ground "that large bodies of troops collected together for long periods, with little to occupy their minds, became difficult of control and dangerous to their own rulers." The Maharajah, in the many discussions which ensued with me and with you, never failed to express thorough deference to the wishes of the Governor General.

3. But the army was his idol; its discipline his constant occupation; the only books with which he has any acquaintance are those connected with drill and military pursuits.

4. To display his troops in a field-day, to handle them in sham fight before English visitors of distinction, had long afforded him the greatest gratification.

5. Therefore it was he pleaded sorely that his toy might be spared. He was willing to accept the entire responsibility of their good behaviour; and if security or guarantees in money, or ought else in his possession, could tend to satisfy the Government, they should be forthcoming.

6. Such were the Maharajah's expressions before the distribution had taken place, and these have been repeated again and again since.

7. At no time, however, after Scindhia was fully in possession of the views of the Government, did he evince the slightest hesitation as to submission. He proclaimed that his first duty was obedience; that if his entreaties and the recollection of his services availed nothing, his obedience would be implicit. Every effort was made to spare his feelings; not a line in the vernacular was penned to the Durbar on the subject. Scindhia gave his own orders, and at the time appointed by himself after the Dusserah*—

* October 1867.

Three Regiments of Infantry.

One and a half ditto of Cavalry.

Three Batteries of Artillery; eighteen guns

moved to the destinations, leaving at the Capital—

Three Regiments of Infantry.

Two and a half ditto of Cavalry.

Thirty Guns, of which (6) six are in Park.

Thus quietly effect was given to the advice in the Viceroy's
 * 30th April 1866. kheereeta* to the Maharajah "to distribute from a
 half to a third of their number in different parts of
 your territories."

8. During these discussions and since, I have attempted to impress on Scindhia the advisability of changing the *materiel* of his force; that he should no longer enlist men who have served in our army, or entertain recruits from British territory. Oudh and the neighbourhood of Cawnpore have hitherto been common recruiting fields, supplying not only our own regiments and contingents, but the need of Chiefs who maintain disciplined corps. Members of the same family serve the Queen at Morar and Scindhia at the Lushkur, the Nizam at Hyderabad, and the Guicowar at Baroda.

9. Scindhia's force should be entirely recruited from his own territories, and thus distinct from that of the Government of India. The men of Malwa and the Rajpoots within Gwalior rule, would supply in abundance the wants of Scindhia.

10. It has been no unusual thing for a regiment at Morar to entertain men fresh from Scindhia's garrison at the Lushkur, five miles off. I have heard that one Native regiment, now no longer at Morar, enrolled during its tour there a considerable body of Scindhia's men, who had taken their discharge from his service, avowedly to enlist in ours; and probably many who came for enlistment had not gone through the form of discharge. That this was a matter of soreness to Scindhia, may be well understood; but with us, it is keeping open a source which may flood our garrison with treason at any moment.

11. The question came prominently up the other day, in consequence of Scindhia complaining that four or five men, who had deserted from his service, or at any rate left it without being discharged, had been enlisted in a regiment at Morar. The men were traced without difficulty; their statement was that they had fulfilled the period for which they had engaged to Scindhia, and thus held themselves free. However that may be, Brigadier General Chamberlain fully concurred with me, that the British service at Morar was not the place for such men, and they were accordingly discharged at once. The Brigadier General has further prohibited the enlistment of men who have been in the Durbar service, and this is a point to which the Government should see that, in future, there shall be no mistake.

12. This decision gave satisfaction to Scindhia; but I pointed out to him that if his army was filled by his own subjects, he would have in their homesteads, guarantees now altogether wanting. The Maharajah, though alive to the benefit of having a service of his own, probably feels that no service would be his own, not composed of his countrymen Marattas; that, in the event of disturbances in Malwa or Central India, the men of these districts would be more likely to side with their own Thakoors and Rajahs than with him, whereas the Poorbeas, mercenary soldiers, look to the head which feeds and clothes them,—they are strangers in the land, and are held in no favor by the people. These considerations doubtless weigh with one so astute as Scindhia, and the very fact that his troops are of the same class as our own, may not be without a sort of importance.

13. The change will however not be easy; the old sepoy brotherhood are in possession with all the executive offices in their hands, and it is not likely that they will give up the field without a struggle. But the step is important, and should be steadily kept in view.

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14. I know little of the feeling prevailing in Scindhia's army. Service in Malwa and the districts is unpopular owing to the normal famine price of food. The Infantry corps are said to be considerably under strength.* Desertions in numbers occur from time to time, but desertion is not viewed in the light we view it. In smartness of drill and in physique, the men are inferior to our Native army; their arms and equipments, cleanly kept, are old and worn. Many of his guns our officers would pronounce unserviceable; the horse batteries are fairly mounted, and the cattle in the bullock batteries are of unusual power and beauty. The whole force is hardy, and moves under the Maharajah in a way to surprise all who witness his parades.

15. Scindhia's acquaintance, both with the general principles of field movements and the details of our system of drill, is a clear proof of his capacity to master anything he takes up.

16. *The Nujeebs*.—The constitution of this body is intimately connected with the distribution of the regular troops.

17. The Nujeebs, now 3,000 strong, were originally sanctioned in 1856 by the Government of India, in addition to the troops allowed by treaty, on the distinct condition that they were to be used as constabulary, for the revenue and police duties of the interior, and not to constitute a military force.

18. Scindhia, in his passion for drill and parade, and ardent desire to have all his regular troops under his own eye at the Capital, gradually, but at last, thoroughly overlooked the condition on which the Nujeebs had been sanctioned. They were formed into five corps, with an experienced Captain Commandant, and Adjutant, and the regular complement of officers and non-commissioned officers to each. In drill and discipline they were not inferior to the regular troops placed under the Military Department; they performed military duties in Malwa and elsewhere, and thus left the regular troops at disposal.

19. After considerable correspondence and a full consideration of the question, the Government of India directed that, as their organization was in violation of the condition on which they had been sanctioned, they must be broken up. The Maharajah received this decision in a sensible spirit, for he was fully conscious that he had overstepped his engagements respecting the force, which had in fact entirely ceased to be employed for police purposes. In the Maharajah's defence it should be borne in mind that the mutiny had intervened between 1856, when the Nujeebs were sanctioned as police; and 1863, when he began to make use of them as a military body, and that since the mutiny, being without a contingent, he had so trained his own regular troops as to be a *quasi* substitute for it.

20. The military organization has, I am informed by the Maharajah and Dewan, no longer any existence; the Captains, Adjutants, and Officers of Companies, have been withdrawn, all drill has ceased, their dress and military equipments taken from them. Police would be useless in Malwa, Esaghur, and many parts of Gwalior territory without fire-arms, therefore the Viceroy sanctioned that Nujeebs so employed should retain their flint muskets broken up into tomans, and distributed in parties of from 10 to 60 at the various tihseels, &c.; they guard the posts along the Mhow Neemuch road, and finally, are under the

* No. 307, dated 29th March 1867, from Government to the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, para. 4.

orders of the civil officers of the districts. Used in this way, they are a serviceable body, and their presence will add greatly to the security of life and property in the country.

21. The Nujeebs, as a military body, were composed, like the regular troops of men, almost entirely from our provinces. A change in this respect may be looked for, the Police of a country should be of its own people.

22. *Government.*—Within the last few months Ballajee Chimnaje has resigned the Dewanship. He was Dinkur Rao's successor, and had previously, as his Naib, done good service. But as Dewan, he had long been a cypher, the executive work having been carried on by the Naib, Guaput Rao Kherker, who has succeeded to the Dewanship.

23. The new Dewan is of humble birth and connexions; his appointment is a heavy blow dealt at the Deccan Pundits, who have hitherto held the high places and fattened on the good things of the State.

24. The Maharajah has dealt this blow at the class not without meaning, for there was a time when he would have hardly dared to do it, so powerful were they. Dinkur Rao, though one of them, had long attempted to free the country from their rule, and with this view had desired to introduce trained men from the British provinces. The new Dewan, zealous too in his master's approbation, displays in all matters a ready and active industry; but he is not in any way qualified to act as an adviser, nor does he assume to be so, for, though quick, he has neither the knowledge nor grasp of Scindhia.

25. In the constitution of the Gwalior Government, there is an entire absence of individual responsibility in the heads of departments. There is neither Council nor Councillor; the Maharajah rules in everything. He alone is the Government. In capacity and administrative ability, there is no one about him to compare with him. Scindhia would have been an able and successful Minister in a State, for then he would have mingled with the people, and known many things now hid from him. Amongst the most prominent of the heart-burning troubles which this arbitrary form of rule engenders, are those which arise out of suits upon rights in land, and appeals from the demands or decisions of district Soobahs, &c. In such cases, the Judge, as Chief of the State and proprietor of the revenues, has a personal interest in the issue. The subject, appellant or defendant, has probably never been face to face with the Judge his Chief, has never had an opportunity of refuting mis-statements, or of making his own statement; the fiat is given on what is written in the file, or upon so much of it as the Chief sees or hears, and upon representations unheard by the subject, and perhaps made by men unknown to him; and from the award there is no appeal.

Information trickles to him through narrow and crooked channels, not likely to bear many truths of current life. The Court newsman calls from the Native Press remarks upon Gwalior and its Chief. Several of his officials have a good knowledge of English, and similarly work the English papers (published in India), of which many are taken in. Thus the Maharajah is pretty sure to learn, in one way or another, what is written about him; and he is keen on this point. It was thus His Highness became acquainted with the publication of my confidential report on Gwalior through the press quite as soon as I did. It is no light tribute to his good sense and good feeling to say that he did not allow this to mar the freedom of our intercourse. He was conscious of the truth of what was written, and that nothing was set down in malice, but what possible good could ensue from such disclosures? he asked. It was not as though he was inaccessible, or had even refused

to listen to the Political Agent. Every officer who had served the Government at his Court, had testified to his readiness to receive all communications.

26. Scindhia is desirous of improving his Government, but the question is beset with difficulties: In Native Governments the salaries of officials of all grades are inadequate to their position without illicit gains. They are not fixed high in the expectation that men will resist temptation, but low from the knowledge that they will yield to it. The general principle being that the office pays its holder—hence, viewed from eastern points of precedent and usage, the custom of ‘gratifications’ has not the corruption with which we imbue it. In fact, a Native official is esteemed by the public corrupt or virtuous according to the amount of gains thus taken; if moderate in his appetite, he is spoken of with respect—total abstinence is expected of none.

27. Dustoorees and nuzzurana attach to every proceeding, and every step in each proceeding; without such accompaniments, few officials would do anything, and no suitor would expect anything to be done.

28. To compensate for these, a public servant must not only be well-paid, and so removed from the need of other emoluments than the salary of his office, but he must be hedged about by laws and a fixed procedure, which have no existence in Native States. There is no publicity about affairs; men seek their ends and work in the dark. A reference to the Agency records and reports of years past shows, however, that the Gwalior of to-day is much in advance of the Gwalior of that period; and there is every reason to believe that the Maharajah will, in the future, do more than has hitherto been done. I am in hopes that he will, during this year, cause a report of the various branches of the State to be drawn up. This would summarise a knowledge of affairs, bring defects to notice, and be a marked step in the introduction of a system of healthy ventilation.

29. Scindhia, with the prestige of his name and undisputed power—with his capacity and aptitude to master business—might so remodel his government as to make it a blessing to the people; for no man more thoroughly knows the weak points of the present system than he does, and he is not without ambition to win fame as an administrator: but the apparent increase in the cost of administration, which the fair payment of State servants would entail, will, I fear, deter him from such a sustained effort as the circumstances require. Then, too, remains the Maharajah’s distrust in the honesty of officials, however paid.

30. Denkur Rao, should he ever obtain charge of a Native State (in Gwalior, no alliance between Scindhia and this eminent man, as Chief and Minister, would again be practicable or even desirable) might, with his knowledge of his countrymen, his calm patriotism, and vast experience, win a large measure of success in laying anew the foundations of rule, in which the happiness of the governed would be the chief consideration.

31. Denkur Rao’s purity and wisdom have passed into a proverb; the reverence in which his character is held, would enable him to do what others might not attempt.

32. At this time, when public attention is attracted to the bearing in India of the British Government as a paramount power, special interest attaches to the expressed views of, perhaps, the richest and most powerful Chief in the country. I will, therefore, give the substance of conversations I have held with him; and it is well to add, though known to you, that

Scindhia's remarks on the relations of the Government of India, were made before he was aware of any discussion on the relative merits of British and Native administrations. Denkur Rao is the only man in Gwalior with whom the Maharajah converses on such questions, and many of their opinions, as you will observe, are identical. Scindhia, in these frank conversations, expresses himself exceedingly well, yet his education has been entirely his own. Of books he knows nothing; he neither reads nor cares to hear what others have read (except about military affairs). He invariably speaks of himself as the special ally of the British Government, as being, in fact, part of it, and considers that his unflinching fidelity places him in a nearer position to it than any other Chief.

33. Even in those oft-recurring moods of gloom at the dispersion of his troops, when he dwells in terms of emotion at being made "asoordeh" without cause, he rarely fails to add (he did so within the last month)—"But come weal or woe, I have cast in my lot entirely with you." I am sure this is his conviction.

34. Scindhia said—"I fully appreciate the value of the British Government to us, the Chiefs of India. The feeling of order and security which pervades all classes is a substance—a silent working power never attained under any previous rule; and as Natives of India still are, it would be impossible for any Native Government to attain it. I have watched it and thought of it long. It springs from causes many of which are probably hidden from us, but to me the most striking is the careful way in which you husband your experience. Your records are so preserved that in almost all the positions filled by your officers, the current of business is little affected by the men themselves. With a Native Government it is entirely otherwise; its servants pay no deference to the records of their predecessors to follow them—if such can be said to exist—rather the reverse. The incumbent of the office probably strives to undo what has been done: then there are no such links of responsibility as you maintain; nor with Natives would it be possible to bring about the unity of feeling and loyalty one to another which exists amongst you.

35. "Your prestige fills men's minds to an extent which, to men who know how things were carried on scarce 50 years ago, seems beyond belief. Within that period when Marhattas went from time to time from Gwalior to the Deccan, small bodies were not safe. The departure was an epoch in the year. Their friends parted from them knowing that they had set out on a journey of danger—perils through thugs, robbers, spoliation; and black-mail levied on them by the States through which they must pass: these things men not old still speak of. Now, all pass to and fro without danger or hindrance—the poorest traveller feels as safe as the richest—for you make as much effort to protect the poor as the rich. I never put myself on the mail cart unattended and perhaps unknown, without appreciating the strength of your rule. It is a substance—I leave Gwalior without apprehension, and my absence occasions no distrust. Then, again, there is no doubt a general faith in your justice. Your Government, though often hard, curt, and even inconsiderate in its treatment of the prejudices, or, if you like, weaknesses of Chiefs, yet, on the whole, treats them with a liberality which they never show one another. And now that annexation is at an end, we breathe freely, even when our failings are probed and shortcomings discussed. Notwithstanding that your subjects are perhaps richer and more prosperous than the same classes in Native States, you are not popular. I speak as a friend. I travel a good deal about your territory and hear much which never

reaches your ears. The people are bewildered by your legislation; you coil 'Act' upon 'Act,' 'Code' upon 'Code,' with Sections innumerable. You never leave them alone. I am told that your district officers have less intercourse with their ryots than formerly; there is more of system and less sympathy now-a-days. In your desire to press on improvements, you overlook the vast difference between us and you. Some of your reforms have been excellent, such as the abolition of *sutt*, child-murder, and many others. There are others again which seem meddlesome. Take, for instance, your attempt to interfere with and curtail marriage expenses. The people don't understand this, and there are not wanting many who point to these acts as showing your purpose to upset caste and custom. What good have you done? There was a song of triumph about the effect of this in the Punjab, but you who mix with Sikhs know very well that there has been no real change—merely an affectation of it to please you. Why not leave them to spend money as they please? Such interference is vain, and gets you in bad odour. Now, there is a circular canvassing the opinions of Chiefs with a view to decreasing pilgrimages and fairs at shrines during the hot season, on the ground that such gatherings cause and diffuse cholera, &c. Well, this may be so; but very few of the Chiefs whose advice you have asked, will believe that your object is as set forth; and pilgrims and others, whose very existence depends upon their going at certain seasons to shrines, &c., will be troubled, and throng more and more, thinking that the end is at hand. Why raise the question? You might have contented yourselves with adopting on the spot every measure which seemed requisite for sanitation. This would have been gradually understood."

36. The Maharajah has often spoken of the improvements in Native States through the influence and presence of Political Officers. He alluded to Bhurtpore. "I hear now that the Chief is of age; that the Political Agent is to be withdrawn, and affairs left entirely to the Maharajah. This sudden withdrawal is a puzzle to me. You have done a good work there, I believe. I have no knowledge of the character of the young Chief, nor what the effect of education may be, but I know enough of Hindustanee Courts and those who frequent them to be sure of the result. His treasury will be dissipated, the vultures will be everywhere, and eventually, to save him, there will ensue the necessity of enquiry and intervention."

37. The wisdom of these remarks command attention. Such criticisms from such a quarter are not only valuable in themselves, but mark a state of mind in Scindhia which shows that the cause of progress is gathering strength by example. I break no confidence in thus dwelling on the conversations. It will cheer His Highness to know that the Government attaches value to the sentiments he has expressed, and gathers from them a renewed assurance of improving rule in Gwalior. *A propos* of his remark on our want of popularity, I asked what was thought of his own rule; he laughingly replied, "they will bear more from me than from you." His manner conveyed that this was a question of little moment. Scindhia knows full well that in the estimation of the Rajpoots of Malwa and Central India, of Goojurs and Soondias, the Mahratta rule is scarcely less foreign than our own; that it has long been conducted by Deccan Pundits, who have not even language in common with the people; that if our anchors were removed, the change would certainly not be in favor of the Mahrattas.

38. In Native States, little is thought of an appeal to arms. In fact, this was the normal resource of thakoor and zemindars in dissatisfaction. Revenue collections were always signals for such issues, when revenues were

farmed. The land settlements have done much to remove these evils; but our garrisons, studded about since the mutiny, have suppressed the spirit of resistance amongst the people of Native States against their rulers, and, no doubt in a way, have lightened the sense of responsibility in Native Governments—for the fear of consequences put a limit on oppression. But if this fear has been removed, we may confidently hope that a better working spirit is supplying its place. Neither the Scindhia of 20 years ago, nor of 10 years ago, would have spoken as the Scindhia of to-day speaks.

39. *Despatch of business.*—The Durbar vakeel, who is in daily attendance on the Political Agent, is the mouth-piece of the Durbar in ordinary matters. He was at one time a man of mark in the Durbar's service, with power to discuss and even settle questions with the agent; then came an interval, during which the vakeel was hardly more than a daily postman, bearing to and fro written representations on all subjects with a dreary result. There were swollen unanswered files upon points which originally five minutes' 'conversation' would have settled. The Gwalior Durbar, never remarkable for despatch, thus became a byword for delays.

40. During Colonel Keatinge's incumbency of the Agency in 1862, he brought prominently to the notice of the Maharajah, by letter, that during four months the Political Agent had addressed 426 communications to the Durbar; of these—

20	were answered within	1 month.		
71	"	"	2	"
43	"	"	3	"
6	"	"	4	"

Total ... 140

thus leaving 286 entirely unnoticed.

41. Colonel Keatinge's object in urging the consideration of this state of things on the Maharajah, was with a view of pointing out the benefits which would ensue from a classification of officers, allowing each authority to dispose of certain cases without reference to the Dewan or the Maharajah; appeals in important questions, of course, excepted. That, under such a system, delays and defects could be traced, whereas this was impossible with the trammels which enveloped correspondence.

42. On my arrival at Gwalior in February 1867, I found cases and references which had been dragging on for years, important or unimportant. The transmission gave occupation and writing to men who had no power to dispose of them. Even the pay of officers engaged at the instance of the Durbar in boundary settlements, and about which there could be no question, was months and years in arrears for want of Scindhia's own order without which no disbursement can be made.

43. I had many discussions with His Highness whose accessibility and good humour admit of these being carried on with the utmost freedom. He admitted the waste of time occasioned by the many paper references, and expressed his willingness to meet my views. His Highness has thoroughly acted in this spirit, and the business relations between the Agency and Durbar are now on a pleasant and satisfactory footing.

44. There are no arrears, correspondence has decreased, and questions are discussed orally with the Maharajah and Dewan; if any letters or references still remain unanswered by the Durbar, it is due to inadvertency on my part or inability on theirs to meet them.

45. I visit Scindhia habitually once a week, but he is ready to receive me on the shortest notice at any time. The Dewan and vakeel are present at these visits, but withdraw when the Maharajah wishes to discuss a point privately. All business questions are thus ventilated. Scindhia listens pleasantly and attentively, is always master of his case, has a clear strong memory, never omitting a point in his favor. This mode of personal debate rarely fails with him, for, though slow to give way, he measures the opportunity. In these conversations, he seldom seeks support from the Dewan, but, on reflection, it is his habit to send him to wait upon me, to state any change in his views, suggest concessions, or to continue the discussion.

46. The vakeel in attendance on the Political Agent (a Mahomedan, formerly a retainer of the Baiza Bae) is admitted to the freest intimacy by the Maharajah, is frequently charged with confidential messages. As a rule, after leaving the Agency at the close of the day, the vakeel sees the Maharajah, and, no doubt, minutely reports the Agent's conversation, and perhaps gives a list of his visitors, as no servant of the Durbar is permitted to visit the Agent without the Maharajah's permission, and in the vakeel's presence such intercourse is limited.

47. It is true that this custom is none of the present Maharajah's establishing, but nothing has been done by him to the introduction of a healthier current. Men still feel that friendship with Englishmen does not mean favor with the Gwalior Durbar. This implied severance damages the effect of the many kindly acts of the Maharajah to the English community, and tends to keep alive suspicions for which there should be no place. This is a question not to be shirked by us; by openly ventilating it, we may safely rely on the Maharajah's good sense to remove these rags of the past.

48. The following are amongst the subjects disposed of during the year :—

Land from the Gwalior Durbar for the extension of British Cantonments Morar and Neemuch.

49. *Morar Extension.*—The question as to how compensation was to be awarded to Scindhia and his subjects concerned, was long discussed, and a full representation submitted to Government.

50. The decision of the Government was considerate and liberal, and so felt by the Maharajah, to whom the presence of a British garrison within gun-shot of his Capital had been most unpalatable. When, however, the Maharajah saw that, in the views of the Government, the extension was unavoidable, he accepted the situation, and said there shall be no squabbling about the ground.

51. After surveys and estimates had been prepared, I brought to his notice that the Durbar officials had included in their claim upwards of Rs. 6,000 a year for land not within the Cantonment limits. The Maharajah having personally examined the papers, ordered the sum to be struck out. The annual rental of the land was finally fixed at Rs. 10,000; this was the amount of its estimated value to the Gwalior Durbar. Villagers were compensated in a lump sum for their houses, &c., paid by us to the Durbar for distribution on their own valuation.

52. Most of the land taken was khalsa (Government); the Maharajah declined to prefer any minor claims, saying that as the land was a necessity to Government for its troops, he would not strain at gnats. The only request he preferred was, that land for land might be given in exchange, that compensation might not be in money. This has been submitted in due form to

the Government, and there is no doubt Scindhia's views will meet with liberal consideration. A moneyed payment for land is specially distasteful, and he thinks derogatory that he should so dispose of it.

53. *Neemuch Extension*.—In December 1865, the Resolution of Government to build permanent barracks at Neemuch rendered an extension of that cantonment necessary. Application was made to Scindhia accordingly—estimates and surveys were submitted—and I discussed the settlement with him. His Highness was frank, and, with a stroke of his pen, put aside inordinate demands which had been made by his officials. Scindhia's request was again "land for land—money I do not want." A report on this question has also been submitted to Government with a statement of the Maharajah's views, and he is quite satisfied they will receive a kindly interpretation.

54. *Ghunsangwee*.—This troubled question, long in dispute, is now under arbitration. Villages, bearing this name in the Deccan, were assigned to the family of Scindhia by the Peshwah, when he swayed the Deccan, and Scindhia was his lieutenant. As time progressed, the descendants of the Peshwah's lieutenant became sovereigns in Gwalior, still retaining many of the Deccan holdings, which their ancestors had received in Jagheer for service, although the Peshwah had given way to the British Government and the Nizam. The villages of Ghunsangwee are within the Nizam's frontier. From time immemorial affairs have been disturbed in the part of the Deccan where these villages are—all were subject to the exactions of bands of lawless Arabs. During the continuance of this state of things, the question of sovereignty scarcely arose. Scindhia's Agent, like others, did the best he could within the last few years under Salar Jung; change has set in the Deccan, order and security are being established. The Maharajah of Gwalior claimed that the Scindhia villages should be exempt from the Nizam's Laws; that the sovereign powers were his own. This claim the Nizam was in no way inclined to tolerate, and the question was submitted* for the decision of the Government of India.

*28th March 1866.

55. The old records at Poona were searched, and the case was elaborately investigated. The Government of India decided that the Maharajah had no sovereign rights in the villages, that no Scindhia had possessed them under the Peshwah, that the full sovereignty was the Nizam's.

56. The Government of India, in conveying their decision founded on undeniable records, suggested that in view to sparing the Maharajah future annoyance, the value of the villages should be submitted to the arbitration of a British officer, and that on this an exchange of land should take place,—Scindhia receiving from the British Government the equivalent in a quarter convenient to him, and the Nizam to take these holdings in the heart of his territory, compensating the Government of India elsewhere.

57. This alternative was offered in friendly consideration to Scindhia, for the Government of India could not interfere to prevent the Nizam from maintaining his undoubted authority, and without which, moreover, the villages in dispute were a refuge for dacoits and plunderers.

58. Eventually, after many discussions, the Maharajah acquiesced to the arbitration suggested by the Governor General* to be made by a British Officer with an agent from himself and from the Nizam. Scindhia said it would not be possible to settle the arbitration between himself and the Nizam in any other way.

*Dated 30th April 1866.

59. Scindhia's feelings may be understood; he was not unconscious of the kindly motive of Government, but he values dearly every semblance of power in the Deccan.

60. An arbiter has been appointed, and the settlement may now be looked for.

61. *Burwa Saugor*.—The Burwa Saugor Tanka mortgage,—the last of the heavy cases on the file,—has been settled by the Maharajah within the last few days. This was an assignment by the Gwalior Durbar of Rs. 10,000 a year from the revenues of Burwa Saugor in favor of Khundey Rao Mussoorker in liquidation of a debt. The bond was, on the application of the Gwalior Regent, attested and signed by Sir R. Shakespear in 1850; and subsequently the same bond, for the satisfaction of the mortgage, was counter-signed by the Maharajah Scindhia.

62. Up to 1854 (the death of the Rajah of Jhansie), the assignment was regularly paid to the Mussoorker through the Agent, Governor General, for Bundelcund.

63. In January 1859, the Gwalior Durbar addressed the Political Agent on the subject "owing to the guarantee of the Maharajah and Assistant Resident" (Sir R. Shakespear), stating that the balance of debt still due to the mortgagee was Rs. 1,34 987-12-3.

64. On the 1st May 1861, the Gwalior Durbar received from the Government of India the equivalent in land for the Tanka which had been assigned the Massoorker in the manner narrated, and as his claim, which stood at the balance fixed by the Durbar (Rs. 1,34,987-12-3) had not been reduced, the mortgagee, after ineffectual efforts to procure a settlement with the Durbar, claimed the intercession of the Political Agent, in virtue of Sir R. Shakespear's signature to the bond.

65. Much correspondence ensued, ending with a *resumé* from the Agent, Governor General, dated 16th September 1865, in which, after an elaborate exposition of the case, he called upon the Durbar to make good the balance of the debt as settled by themselves at Rs. 1,34,987-12-3. The Durbar claimed exemption on many grounds; but within the last few days, the Maharajah himself, after repeated discussions, ordered the payment of the balance of the bond.

66. The mortgagee—though in possession of a promissory note from the Durbar, that interest would be paid should the instalments at any time cease or become irregular—is well satisfied, after years of waiting, to receive the sum originally due. There is no Court in which to prosecute his claim; the issue was entirely dependent on the benignity of the Maharajah.

67. The settlement of this question has involved us in much worrying discussion, and should be a warning, if warning be needed, to make us chary of giving our guarantees in matters not within our competence.

68. The most note-worthy act of the year was Scindhia's reconciliation with his old and distinguished Minister, Dinkur Rao, and the restoration to him, without reservation, of the jagheer of Bilowa, confiscated in January 1866. Since the confiscation, Dinkur Rao had ceased to reside at Gwalior.

69. The Maharajah, in this reconciliation, showed no lack of magnanimity; it was his own deed, and done in the teeth of those about him, for, with the exception of the present Dewan, there are few in position in the Gwalior

Scindhia's reconciliation
with Dinkur Rao, and
restoration of jagheer to
him.

Durbar who were guiltless of treachery to Dinkur Rao and the Maharajah during the mutiny. The Chief has pardoned and restored them to place, but Dinkur Rao has nothing in common with these men, and they have never spared their hatred towards him.

70. The Marhatta Sirdars, with their old titles, rich jagheers, and heavy debts, have little knowledge of affairs, and take no interest in them. They were true to their Chief, and in this respect honor the Minister who stood faithfully by him.

71. The men of substance and people of all ranks throughout the country openly speak with satisfaction of the re-union between the Maharajah and Dinkur Rao, a household name amongst them.

72. The Maharajah has resumed the old freedom of intercourse with Dinkur Rao, admitting discussion and the expression of opinions which no one else would venture upon.

73. *Public Works.*—Within the Gwalior State these are at a minimum. I am not aware of any work which can be called public being in hand at the cost of the Durbar, nor of there being a mile of metalled road throughout the interior. The fair-weather tracks are of the rudest.

74. In a Native State there are no public funds from which assignments, for such purposes, can be made; everything paid into the treasury is the property of the Chief, and after establishments and demands sanctioned by custom have been satisfied, the balance is held to be as much his own as the balance of a private gentleman's account at his bankers'. It is true, "surkana" (road tax) is levied on thakoors and zemindars, but with no more obligation to apply the proceeds to roads than those of "nabundes" to shoeing the Chief's horses.

75. There are no roads in Malwa or Esaghur, and the Maharajah is aware that Ojjeen, once so rich and prosperous, is daily crumbling away from being cut off from communication with other cities and the main road; and that Esaghur is very desolate. It is quite on the cards that, with one of Scindhia's capacity and temperament, Gwalior may one day be as conspicuous in the prosecution of public works as it is now for the absence of them. Unhappily, the daily experience of our own Public Works Department does not afford as much room for suggesting them to notice. The oppression which overtook the villages along the line of the Agra and Bombay road during its construction, has left a painful impression with Scindhia and the people. I make no comment on the barracks and other buildings at Morar and the fort; a full report of these works will be made by the Public Works Department. The Maharajah issued an order* freeing stone

* October 1866.

and materials required for Government purposes from all duty. He has, moreover, been liberal and friendly in assigning quarries for beams and slabs; and as these are within a few miles of the Cantonment, the convenience to the public service in the great undertaking in hand is beyond calculation.

76. The Maharajah's contribution to trunk roads for the portions which intersect his territory to be made by the Government of India, remains at the sum fixed in February 1867, viz:—

Rs. 68,000 for new roads (six).

„ 12,000 for repairs to Agra and Bombay Road.

Total Rs. 75,000 per annum.

77. In the many discussions I have held with Scindhia on this subject, I have attempted to impress on him how totally inadequate to the object in view is the subscription *he* gives, and how small the amount, in comparison with his vast revenues, is thus contributed to the welfare and comfort of his people. I have told him again and again that I am sure he will, ere long, take a broader and happier view of what is due to such a State as Gwalior, with its full treasury and revenues above a million pounds startling; and I have no doubt he will do so. Scindhia says on his part, "no longer ago than 1866, the Government asked what I would contribute; at first, I thought Rs. 50,000 sufficient, the Agra and Bombay road being finished; but seeing that more was expected, I agreed to Rs. 75,000, and if, as you say, the contribution is small, I shall be ready to continue it the longer. It is about as much as I draw for "surkana," which is, as I have remarked, a standing cess intended for local purposes to aid in keeping up roads for progresses and armies.

78. *Robberies and Compensation.*—No report has reached the Gwalior Agency of a Government letter mail having suffered attack within Gwalior territory during 1867-68. The arrangements, in Malwa, of Police (nujeebs) posts along the road have preserved unbroken security.

79. Other robberies during 1867-68—

1. Government banghy mail between Jhansi and Gwalior on 30th April 1867.

Parcels recovered.

2. Government banghy mail between Gwalior and Seepree on 28th November 1867.

It was ascertained in this case, the perpetrators were a gang from Bundelcund. The Gwalior Durbar paid compensation in full, Rs. 409-11-9.

3. Robbery of treasure of Public Works Department, while under a guard of Scindhia's sowars near Goona, in June 1867.

The Gwalior Durbar paid compensation in full, Rs. 1,000.

4. Robbery of property of Quarter Master Holloway, 2nd Dragoon Guards, at Deolee, on 22nd November 1867.

This robbery took place while on the line of march with troops. Value of property stolen, Rs. 1,000; all recovered except Rs. 600, cash.

5. Robbery of property of Quarter Master Macartney, 4th Hussars, at Pak-hurriapoor, on 27th January 1868.

This robbery took place while on the line of march with troops. Value of property stolen, consisting of guns, books, &c., Rs. 1,000. Case investigated by Political Assistant, Goonah.

80. Recoveries of compensation and settlement of claims in arrears during 1867-68—

1. Banghy mail robbery at Dillawda on 18th March 1868.

Rs. 219-13-0; compensation paid in full by Durbar in May 1867.

2. Banghy mail robbery near Mundisore, attended with murder and wounding, on 11th March 1868.

Perpetrators, said to be natives of Jeypore, were apprehended and tried by the Political Agent, Western Malwa, and sentenced, one to be hanged, and two to terms of imprisonment. Rs. 552-8-6 as compensation paid by the Gwalior Durbar.

3. Robbery of property of Captain Berry, Her Majesty's 8th Light Infantry, at Negagaon, in November 1863.

Rs. 609-11-0, compensation in full, paid by the Gwalior Durbar in June 1867.

4. Serge cloth damaged at Dhadur in December 1864.

Rs. 16-9-9, compensation in full, paid by the Gwalior Durbar in November 1867.

5. Scindhia's Ghât at Benares.

In September 1863 it was requested that the Gwalior Durbar be moved to have the Ghât repaired. In June 1867 Scindhia remitted Rs. 3,000 for the purpose.

6. Barote Gomul Mooljee's claim for wuttans in the Godra Panj Mehals.

This claim was made in June 1865; the Durbar, in April 1867, sanctioned an annual payment of Rs. 165, in lieu of the hucks with arrears. This claim arose out of the recent exchanges of territory.

7. Succession to Tuppa Chiefship (mediated).

In February 1866, on the death of the late thakoor without male issue, it was proposed that one Tukht Sing, the nearest of kin to the deceased, should be placed on the gaddes. The Gwalior Durbar's concurrence thereto was solicited and accorded in October 1867.

8. Nuzzurs due by Gwallior sirdars who attended the Viceroy's Agra Durbar in November 1866.

Scindhia claimed exemption for his sirdars, on the ground that the claim was new, and that no notice of change had been given. The question was referred to Government for inquiry. Precedents were searched for at Lord Willmott's Durbar of 1832, and again at Lord Auckland's Durbar in 1840. Khilluts were issued from the Foreign Office to Scindhia and his sirdars, but their value was exceeded by the Chief's peshoush.

At the Agra Durbar of 1866, Scindhia's peshoush was upwards of Rs. 60,000 less in value than the khilluts.

The Viceroy intimated, that in future, should Scindhia desire it, khilluts should not be issued to his sirdars; and in this event their nuzzurs should be "touched and remitted" without being realized, or that the old arrangement should be re-instituted, i. e., Scindhia's peshoush to be of sufficient value to include khilluts to himself and sirdars.

But that there could be no departure from the rule established during Lord Canning's Viceroyalty, enforcing presentation of nuzzurs or the ancient custom of their being realized when khilluts were given. Every prince and noble at the Durbar, who received a khillut, had presented a nuzzur in proportion, and no exception could be made.

Scindhia discussed the matter personally. He expressed himself vexed at the demand being made after the Durbar, but ordered the disbursement then and there to be made.

81. In May 1867 His Highness Scindhia contributed Rs. 3,000 towards the construction of a staging bungalow at Mundisore.

82. The need of telegraphic communication was much felt by the opium merchants and bankers of Mundisore. The wire passes by the city, but there is no Office nearer than Neemuch (28 miles). Application was made to the Government of India for an Office at Mundisore, the Durbar finding a building.

83. The Government demanded that a guarantee should be given for a year's expenses of establishment, &c., as an experiment. The Durbar has given the required guarantee, and the office should now be in preparation.

84. On a representation from the Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, the Durbar have, during the past year, sanctioned the establishment of an imperial Post Office at Gungapore, near Belwara, in Gwallior territory.

85. *Goonah*.—In addition to the annual grant of Rs. 1,180 the Maharajah has given a donation of Rs. 500 for the repair of the building. The Government of India has sanctioned the supply of medicines, without charge, to meet the demand on account of the many wayfarers passing up and down.

Patients treated during the year	1,215
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86. *Seepree*.—The Durbar's annual contribution is Rs. 624. There are no in-door patients.

Patients treated during the year	724
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87. *Bhilsa*.—During the year the Maharajah has paid—

Subscription for 1866	Rs.	1,000
" for 1867	"	1,000
For Instruments	"	240

Total	...	Rs.	2,240
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and further issued orders for the payment in advance of each half year's subscription, Rs. 500.

Patients treated during the year

88. *Malwa*.—The dispensaries in Malwa, to which the Maharajah contributes, will be spoken of by the medical officer in charge of the Malwa dispensaries.

89. *Gwalior*.—This dispensary, which is maintained by the Maharajah at a cost of Rs. 3,200 a year, is situated about 5 miles from Morar on the north-east of the Capital, between it and the British Cantonment.

As a means of preventing the diffusion of disease in the neighbourhood of a large cantonment of European troops, its importance can hardly be over-estimated.

90. The Superintendent of the dispensary, Native Doctor Rajnarain, is an excellent man, and much respected; but the discharge of the daily duties at the dispensary, and the demands which the patients there make on his time (during the year upwards of 11,500 have been treated), give him no leisure for out-door work.

91. The general supervision rests with the Agency Surgeon, but as that officer is a regimental officer in cantonments, with the Agency as merely an additional charge, he has little opportunity, in a climate like that of Gwalior, of giving effectual aid five miles from his permanent duty.

92. I have frequently spoken to the Maharajah on the encouragement of vaccination. He allows the notice to be proclaimed by *tom-tom* in the streets of the Capital. But only a day or two since, one of the sirdars sent to say that he was desirous of having his child (a boy of six years) vaccinated, but begged I would send the English Doctor for the purpose.

93. With such a population as that in the crowded Lushkur, with many villages about the cantonments of Morar, there can be no effective means of preserving the soldiery from epidemics without careful sanitation, and this can only be attained by the employment of a competent officer, who, with an assured status, shall have, in addition to zeal and ability, time for the important work, for, where there may be no prejudice to overcome amongst the people, there is such utter indifference, that mild efforts in dealing with it are fruitless, and I trust the Government will take into consideration the advisability of nominating a medical officer to the Agency.

It is very probable that the Maharajah, in consideration of the object, would not only give his aid, but bear a share of the cost.

94. Major M. Filose, a grandson of Jean Baptiste, is at the head of this department, and is in every way qualified for the position, both by education and character.

95. The principal school at the Capital is a superior establishment, and admirably conducted under the immediate supervision of Major Filose.

96. There are competent instructors in English, Mahratta, and Persian, who have been trained in our schools, and Major Filose himself has a good working knowledge of all these languages.

97. The school house is a handsome spacious building capable of accommodating nearly 300 pupils. At present there are 387 on the rolls, whose ages vary from 30 to 8, a portion attending in the morning and a portion in the afternoon. This is the only one of the schools in which English is taught. The English classes have some 50 pupils, all are well grounded, and many possess acquirements alike creditable to the teacher and student. Ques-

tions about Gwalior and Hindoostan, the courses of rivers, the bearings of cities, their produce, &c., are answered readily and well. It is not unusual to find boys well posted about Julius Cæsar and the topography of Japan; but utterly ignorant of their own country and its history.

98. The effect of such an establishment cannot fail of being beneficial to the administration of the State; and if the people felt that success and industry in the schools gave their children suitable employment in the Durbar service, the whole platform would be changed. Hitherto this has not been the result, but with education the pupils obtain service elsewhere.

99. The new Dewan takes a kindly interest in the question, and probably in future many will find the school the way to position.

100. In the districts there are 85 schools supported by the Durbar, about 40 of which are in Malwa. These were instituted by Dinkur Rao. The teachers were at no time men capable of effecting much good, and this has become apparent, so that the education they afford is not much esteemed. There are in all about 150 teachers; the Persian teachers get from 5 to 12 Rupees a month, the majority Rs. 8; and the Hindes from Rs. 4 to 6.

101. The sum allowed by the Durbar for the support of the schools is Rs. 2,108 monthly, about Rs. 25,000 per annum.

102. Major Filose's exertions merit general recognition.

103. In 1866 the Maharajah addressed a *khureeta* to the Viceroy

Education of the Maharajah's adopted son and heir apparent.

soliciting the services of a British Officer as tutor to his son, a knowledge of Marhatta being a *sine qua non*. The Viceroy requested the Bombay Government to nominate a competent officer

in communication with the Governor General's Agent. The Bombay Government called upon the Director of Public Instruction of the Presidency, to select a gentleman in submitting his recommendation; the Director mentioned several conditions which he deemed it advisable should be arranged with the Maharajah previous to the appointment being made. Some of these were suggested through inexperience of a Native Court, and seemed to imply, no doubt unintentionally, that it was necessary to bend the Maharajah down to ensure fair treatment for the British Officer at his Court. Scindhia, when he became aware of what had taken place, consigned the question to a future day. Some months after my arrival at Gwalior, as no answer had been given, the Government inquired the Maharajah's wishes, accordingly I spoke to His Highness, and pressed for a decision. He said, "long ago, I told Major Hutchinson that I would think it over, and seeing there were difficulties which had not occurred to me when I mooted the matter, I meant by this to drop the subject." I repeated there were no difficulties; on our part the Government was most anxious to meet his views for the education of his heir, and hailed them with great gratification; but the Maharajah was silent and made no answer. With him silence is most expressive of dissent. Often and often since then referred to, I have spoken with Scindhia on the advantages his heir, now 17 years old, would derive from a knowledge of English, and as the tutor's salary had fallen through, I suggested the selection of a Marhatta pundit from Bombay, where there are many qualified in all respects. The Maharajah always assents to the proposition, but no steps towards carrying it out have been taken on his part, nor has he given me an opportunity of doing anything in it. The "chota Maharajah," so the heir is designated, has made good progress in Persian, but in English he is little beyond the rudiments, nor is there one about him capable of affording instruction.

104. For my own part, I am inclined to think that a pundit well grounded in English—and there are many such in Bombay—would do far better in post than an English officer.

105. I wish I could speak with satisfaction of the management of the Gwalior jail. This exhibits a sad spectacle—380 or 400 prisoners heavily manacled, are packed within an open serae in which there is not health-breathing space for a hundred.

106. Murderers and dacoits, thieves and forgers, thakoors and sweepers, men under trial and those awaiting trial, all in chains, are assigned a few feet under the roofed colonnade, which encircles the serae, without employment; they live on 5 pice a day. The sanitary arrangements are of the simplest. The urinary of this mass of human beings is in the centre of the open space, perhaps 50 feet square, and the slush and stench from it even of a cool morning were sickening. The Superintendent said, the health of the inmates was good, and that deaths were rare. I have no knowledge how the truth of this may be.

107. The Durbar has long contemplated the construction of a jail in some way suitable to the necessity of the State. I have urged on the Dewan at any rate to make a classification of those in confinement, that unconvicted men, and men undergoing imprisonment for petty offences, may not be thus mixed up with criminals of the worst dye.

The building of the jail which has long been planned may still be delayed, but decency requires a change which there can be no difficulty in effecting.

108. *Extradition of criminals.*—In my last report from Gwalior I drew attention to the dissatisfaction caused by the present laws. They are for the benefit of criminals who, under the shield of British protection, ply dacoity in Native States. The Durbar has responded in good faith to applications for the arrest of offenders who have committed depredations in British territory, despite that, it knows that there is immunity for their own offenders, when once on British ground—for no Native State will prosecute a subject for an offence committed within its limits in a British Court of Justice.

109. That things work at all smoothly along the Jhansie frontier with the Durbar, is due to the courtesy and ability of the Jhansie Commissioner, Colonel Lloyd.

110. *Durbar Statistics A. B.*—The statement of annual receipts and expenditure annexed have been courteously supplied by the Durbar, as they are almost copies of those rendered two years ago; it is probable they represent estimates rather than actuals.

111. *G. D.*—The Army, &c., Returns have been also supplied by the Durbar. The papers are forwarded as received, prepared in English by the Durbar clerks.

112. *Architectural structures and their remains.*—There are many remains of an ancient architecture within the Gwalior State. Works of the Hindoos before the Mahomedan conquest and of the Mahomedan dynasties since. Inside the Fortress of Gwalior is a Jain temple of rare beauty, which some writers ascribe to the 1st century of the Christian era. This has been photographed again and again.

113. From underneath the debris, from time to time, lately many gigantic Buddhist figures have been exhumed, said to be of the 8th and 9th centuries, and on the rocks, outside the fort, are many sculptured figures apparently of the same date.

tions about Gwalior and Hindoostan, the courses of rivers, the bearings of cities, their produce, &c., are answered readily and well. It is not unusual to find boys well posted about Julius Caesar and the topography of Japan; but utterly ignorant of their own country and its history.

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99. The new Dewan takes a kindly interest in the question, and probably in future many will find the school the way to position.

100. In the districts there are 85 schools supported by the Durbar, about 40 of which are in Malwa. These were instituted by Dinkur Rao. The teachers were at no time men capable of effecting much good, and this has become apparent, so that the education they afford is not much esteemed. There are in all about 150 teachers; the Persian teachers get from 5 to 12 Rupees a month, the majority Rs. 8; and the Hindee from Rs. 4 to 6.

101. The sum allowed by the Durbar for the support of the schools is Rs. 2,108 monthly, about Rs. 25,000 per annum.

102. Major Filose's exertions merit general recognition.

103. In 1866 the Maharajah addressed a *khureeta* to the Viceroy soliciting the services of a British Officer as tutor

Education of the Maharajah's adopted son and heir apparent.

to his son, a knowledge of Marhatta being a *sine quâ non*. The Viceroy requested the Bombay Government to nominate a competent officer

in communication with the Governor General's Agent. The Bombay Government called upon the Director of Public Instruction of the Presidency, to select a gentleman in submitting his recommendation; the Director mentioned several conditions which he deemed it advisable should be arranged with the Maharajah previous to the appointment being made. Some of these were suggested through inexperience of a Native Court, and seemed to imply, no doubt unintentionally, that it was necessary to bend the Maharajah down to ensure fair treatment for the British Officer at his Court. Scindhia, when he became aware of what had taken place, consigned the question to a future day. Some months after my arrival at Gwalior, as no answer had been given, the Government inquired the Maharajah's wishes, accordingly I spoke to His Highness, and pressed for a decision. He said, "long ago, I told Major Hutchinson that I would think it over, and seeing there were difficulties which had not occurred to me when I mooted the matter, I meant by this to drop the subject." I repeated there were no difficulties; on our part the Government was anxious to meet his views for the education of his heir, and hailed them with great gratification; but the Maharajah was silent and made no reply. His silence is most expressive of dissent. Often and often since then referred to, I have spoken with Scindhia on the advantages his heir, now 9 years old, would derive from a knowledge of English, and as the tutor's school had fallen through, I suggested the selection of a Marhatta pundit from Bombay, where there are many qualified in all respects. The Maharajah always assents to the proposition, but no steps towards carrying it out have been taken on his part, nor has he given me an opportunity of doing anything in it. The "chota Maharajah," so the heir is designated, has made good progress in Persian, but in English he is little beyond the rudiments, nor is there one about him capable of affording instruction.

104. For my own part, I am inclined to think that a pundit well grounded in English—and there are many such in Bombay—would do far better in post than an English officer.

105. I wish I could speak with satisfaction of the management of the Gwalior jail. This exhibits a sad spectacle—380 or 400 prisoners heavily manacled, are packed within an open serae in which there is not health-breathing space for a hundred.

106. Murderers and dacoits, thieves and forgers, thakoors and sweepers, men under trial and those awaiting trial, all in chains, are assigned a few feet under the roofed colonnade, which encircles the serae, without employment; they live on 5 pice a day. The sanitary arrangements are of the simplest. The urinary of this mass of human beings is in the centre of the open space, perhaps 50 feet square, and the slush and stench from it even of a cool morning were sickening. The Superintendent said, the health of the inmates was good, and that deaths were rare. I have no knowledge how the truth of this may be.

107. The Durbar has long contemplated the construction of a jail in some way suitable to the necessity of the State. I have urged on the Dewan at any rate to make a classification of those in confinement, that unconvicted men, and men undergoing imprisonment for petty offences, may not be thus mixed up with criminals of the worst dye.

The building of the jail which has long been planned may still be delayed, but decency requires a change which there can be no difficulty in effecting.

108. *Extradition of criminals.*—In my last report from Gwalior I drew attention to the dissatisfaction caused by the present laws. They are for the benefit of criminals who, under the shield of British protection, ply dacoity in Native States. The Durbar has responded in good faith to applications for the arrest of offenders who have committed depredations in British territory, despite that, it knows that there is immunity for their own offenders, when once on British ground—for no Native State will prosecute a subject for an offence committed within its limits in a British Court of Justice.

109. That things work at all smoothly along the Jhansie frontier with the Durbar, is due to the courtesy and ability of the Jhansie Commissioner, Colonel Lloyd.

110. *Durbar Statistics A. B.*—The statement of annual receipts and expenditure annexed have been courteously supplied by the Durbar, as they are almost copies of those rendered two years ago; it is probable they represent estimates rather than actuals.

111. *C. D.*—The Army, &c., Returns have been also supplied by the Durbar. The papers are forwarded as received, prepared in English by the Durbar clerks.

112. *Architectural structures and their remains.*—There are many remains of an ancient architecture within the Gwalior State. Works of the Hindoos before the Mahomedan conquest and of the Mahomedan dynasties since. Inside the Fortress of Gwalior is a Jain temple of rare beauty, which some writers ascribe to the 1st century of the Christian era. This has been photographed again and again.

113. From underneath the debris, from time to time, lately many gigantic Buddhist figures have been exhumed, said to be of the 8th and 9th centuries, and on the rocks, outside the fort, are many sculptured figures apparently of the same date.

114. Of the many temples and images within the fortress, not one has escaped disfigurement at the hands of the Mahomedans. Archaeologists would be shocked at the treatment some of these have received, and it is feared, in our desire to repair our workmen, have not spared their hands.

115. Of the Mahomedan palaces the remains are delapidated.

116. In and around Gwalior are several buildings worthy of note:—

117. The tomb of Mahomed Ghos, of the 15th century; the Jumma Musjid, built by Aurungzebe; the Sehonea ka-muth, a Buddhist temple near the village of Sehonea, without cement, said to have been built in the 3rd century.

118. Oojjain possesses many remains of beauty and antiquity. The most remarkable, the chobis kumba fort, with 40 pillars, said to have been built by Vikramadita, 50 years before Christ.

119. The Bhutree Cave, built by the recluse brother of Vikramadita before Christ.

120. The Kalee Deh, a water palace, built by the Ghoree Kings of Malwa in the 14th century.

121. The works and topos of Bhilsa have been described elsewhere.

122. The Marhattas have built nothing worthy of note; their genius has not displayed itself either in architecture or the conservancy of rare structures.

The subject has no interest to them.

123. *Garrison of Morar.*—Things have worked smoothly and pleasantly during the past year at Morar, not only with harmony unbroken, but with good feeling, gaining strength in the interchange of courtesies between the Maharajah and the officers of the garrison. His Highness has on several occasions entertained the community most hospitably, and has evinced a desire to associate us in the celebration of important events in his family. He has frequently been to the cantonment to witness parades, visit the General, Political Agent, or Officers of rank passing through, and has been pleasant in the civilities and courtesies of daily life.

124. The presence of so distinguished an Officer as General Chamberlain, in command, has had a happy effect on all associated with him, for the tone and bearing of English officers and soldiers in a large garrison, situated like Morar, and mostly composed of men with little experience of this country, must mainly depend on the example set them.

125. General Chamberlain, through his powers as a linguist, his knowledge of affairs, and his unvarying courtesy, has done much to soften in Scindhia the pain which the daily swelling garrison at his gates has occasioned.

GWALIOR AGENCY,
The 22nd April 1868.

H. D. DALY, Colonel,
Offg. Political Agent.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHOPAL AGENCY.

JUSTICE.

The administration of justice in the Native States has been much more satisfactory than heretofore, especially in Bhopal.

There have been 246 criminal and 423 civil cases tried and disposed of by this Office during the past year. On the criminal side, the maximum duration of any case was six days, the minimum one day; witnesses only detained one day. On the civil side the maximum duration of any suit was eight days, the minimum one day; 18 witnesses were detained two days, all the rest one day. The total value of civil suits instituted was Rs. 29,895-11-3. There remain 19 criminal and 17 civil cases under investigation at the end of the year.

EDUCATION.

Education is steadily making its way among these States, several village schools having been lately established. The Sehore High School has now 305 boys attending the classes. This institution has, during the past year, been affiliated to the Calcutta University. A third English Master has lately been appointed, and it is to be expected that it will now progress favorably. The funds now admit of scholarships being given in all the departments.

Mr. Ingels, the head master, and Mr. Mears, the second master, have, in consequence of the want of teachers, had, till lately, very great labor in keeping the classes together; they have been most zealous and energetic in the performance of their duties.

At present there are the following young Chiefs and Thakoors being educated at this institution:—

The Chiefs of Putharee and Muxoodunghur, the Thakoor of Tuppa, the son of the Thakoor of Soothalia, and the brother of the Ramghur Thakoor.

The Sehore Girls' School has progressed most favorably, the average daily attendance has been 81. The girls during the morning are taught reading and writing, in the afternoon sewing. All can now read and write, and many of them make not only their own clothes but those of their parents. The Head Mistress Mrs. Mears deserves great credit for her management of the school.

The number of teachers is not, however, sufficient; a second mistress has been appointed, and will join in the course of a few months.

It is much to be regretted that so few English works have been translated, combining amusement with instruction, fit to be put into the hands of grown-up persons. I have procured almost all that are published for the free vernacular library, but the number is very limited. It would be of lasting benefit to the people if they could readily obtain works of this kind; at present their literature, I fear, too often tends to undo the good learned at school.

Her Highness the Secunder Begum has lately opened one female school in the district, and I have no doubt as soon as the Sehore school can furnish teachers more will spring up.

PUBLIC WORKS.

All Saints' Church has been very nearly completed; it will be opened for divine service on the 12th instant. The boundary wall will be shortly finished, when the building will be transferred to Government.

Her Highness the Secunder Begum has commenced several district roads; they are being well made, metalled, and bridged, and will, when completed, connect the Capital with all the head-quarters of Nazims and chief towns of pergunnahs. She has allotted a sum of Rs. 50,000 per annum for the construction of these roads.

The water-works being established by Her Highness the Koodseah Begum are progressing rapidly; the pipes are being laid down in the streets, and the fountains and hydrants fixed. The reservoirs will contain sufficient to supply the city with 400,000 gallons per diem.

In January last, I marched to Murdanpore to examine the line of road proposed as a railway feeder, and carefully measured the rivers and nullahs and examined the soil. On my return I drew up an estimate of the probable cost and sent it to Her Highness the Secunder Begum, who is now considering the subject. I am of opinion it might be made, as far as the Bhopal State is concerned, for Rs. 1,60,000.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

The hospitals mentioned in my last Report as being in course of erection at Nursingurh and Kilcherpore have been completed.

The use of European medicines and the value of vaccination are making steady way among the people. During the past year 18,533 persons have been treated at the hospital under this Agency, of whom 18,483 were cured and 50 died.

Four thousand eight hundred and four children have been vaccinated. I direct the Native Doctors accompanying my camp to vaccinate children whenever the people wish to avail themselves of his services. In some places every child in the village was brought to him. In this way 724 children were vaccinated (these are included in the total given above).

The pecuniary position of Tonk, prohibits, I regret to state, the establishment of a hospital at Seronje, where one is urgently required.

JAILS.

The average number of prisoners confined in the Sehore jail has been 83.76; the average cost of each has been as follows:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Feeding ...	...	26	1	11	} per annum
Guarding ...	...	17	7	5	
Clothing ...	...	0	0	0	
Contingencies ...	...	2	2	1	
Total ...		45	11	5	

The Sehore jail is not provided with either female or sick wards. Small wards for these purposes might be erected at a moderate cost, about Rs. 3,600. They are urgently required, female prisoners being now either shut up in a small room totally unfitted for the purpose, or kept in the verandahs. The conduct of the prisoners has throughout been good.

POST OFFICE.

There have been two attacks on Her Majesty's mail in the districts under this Agency, but in both cases the mails were recovered; a large number of gold and other parcels have been opened, and their contents abstracted at some Office between this and Boorhanpore. Suspicion attaches to the Indore Post Office, and an Inspecting Post Master has been deputed to enquire into the matter.

The total number of letters and parcels received for distribution in these districts has been 1,32,778 during the year, during the same period 1,34,418 have been despatched.

Postage stamps to the value of Rs. 3,158-3 have been sold during the year.

At my recommendation, experimental Post Offices have been opened at Nursingurh and Peeplia, and letter boxes, with rural messengers for the distribution, &c., of letters at the following large towns:—Bairsiah, Baree, Soojawulpore, Itchawur, Gunj, Basowda, Sonekutch, and Kilcheepore. Should it appear that Post Offices at any of these places will pay for their establishment, I have no doubt I shall be able to induce the Post Office authorities to establish them. That they must be of the greatest convenience to the people, who have hitherto had no means of communicating with their friends or on business matters, is evident.

PRODUCTS.

These districts produce largely cereals, cotton, and opium. Owing to rain having fallen unceasingly for some weeks last July, the whole of the mukka crop was destroyed, and all the jowaree, not on high land, suffered similarly. The chunna crops has been excellent, and the wheat promises to be the same; but the severe storms we have had occasionally for some weeks, may have injured it in some places.

The opium promised to yield largely; but the rain we have lately had, will necessarily reduce the amount of the out-turn.

The price of all kinds of grain keeps remarkably high, on account of the enormous export constantly going on.

FAIRS.

Owing to the arrangements made by the Chiefs, the fairs held last summer passed off without any disease breaking out.

I have been in communication with the Chiefs regarding the time of these fairs being changed to a more healthy season. They have consented to those not held for religious purposes being changed, but declare their inability to interfere with the others.

The amount of property sold this year has been much greater than usual; at the fairs held at Sehore in December, nearly 3 lakhs of Rupees worth of property changed hands.

TELEGRAPH.

There is only one Electric Telegraph Station within the limits of this Agency, at Broua. During the year, 174 messages were despatched from, and 148 received at, it. The remittances for the year amounted to Rs. 420-8; cost of establishment and contingencies Rs. 3,213-10-9.

GENERAL.

These districts have been free from all epidemic diseases during the year under notice. Fever, however, has been very prevalent.

The definement and settlement of the frontiers of the different States, is steadily progressing.

My Assistant, Captain Temple, deserves great credit for the energetic and satisfactory way he has performed his duties. He has settled and defined 63 boundary disputes since last April.

The free library supported by voluntary contributions and containing nearly 800 works, has been largely made use of by those for whom it is intended.

A surveying class, under Mr. Mears, the second master of the High School, is largely attended by the boys of the school and others. They are making very fair progress, and are now making a survey of the station.

Her Highness the Secunder Begum has now under consideration the advisability or otherwise of having a Conservator of Forests for her territory. From what I saw this year of the jungles towards the Nerbudda, I believe the appointment of a Conservator would be of very great advantage to the State.

The Clergyman promised by the Additional Clergy Society, entered on his duties on the 25th December.

Bhopal.—Her Highness the Secunder Begum has devoted herself to the management of the State, and the results of her supervision are showing themselves in every department. The government of the State is very satisfactory, and the people are contented.

The revenue is steadily increasing, and will continue to do so for some time, as, owing to the favorable terms given by Her Highness, waste land is everywhere being brought under cultivation.

Since my last Report, Nawab Oomrao Doolah Bakee Mahomed Khan, Her Highness' son-in-law, has died. His widow, Her Highness the Shah Jehan, has now thrown off the purdah, and has been entrusted by Her Highness the Secunder Begum with some portion of the administration of the State.

Her Highness the Secunder Begum has agreed to the terms proposed by me for the settlement of the Neemruknee Thakoors of Pergunnah Bairsiah; this question, which has caused much irritation for many years past, may be, therefore, considered as settled.

Her Highness gave a *fête* in February to commemorate her having been decorated with the Star of India, to which all the officers of the neighbouring stations were invited.

Her Highness had a review of her troops; the force, though small, was admirably equipped and manœuvred with great precision.

Rajghur.—The Chief of this State has, since my last Report, been granted a salute of 11 guns, an honor which he highly appreciates. The dispute between the Chief and his Sirdars regarding his Mahomedan proclivities, was settled under the orders of Government, last December; but the ill-feeling between them increases, instead of diminishing.

The Chief is a good ruler, and, were it not for his leaning towards Mahomedanism, would be popular with his subjects.

Nursinghur.—Dewan Humount Sing, like his relative of Rajghur, has been allowed a salute of 11 guns. The Chief is getting very aged and decrepid. His grandson (the heir) is being educated and carefully brought up. The administration of this State has been more satisfactory during the past year.

Kilcheepore.—Dewan Shere Sing, the Chief, is very infirm. He rules his principality well, and is deservedly popular.

Koorwaie.—The Chief, Nuwab Nuzuff Mahomed Khan, has been administering his State, I hope, better than heretofore, the complaints against him being far less numerous.

Musoodnughur.—The young Chief, Rugonath Sing, is being educated at the Sehore High School. I much fear that no amount of training now will be able to make up for the 15 years' neglect. His intellect appears to be weak.

Mahomedghur.—This petty principality, governed by Mahomed Hafiz Kooly Khan, remains in a very backward state. I have tried my utmost to impress on the Chief the necessity of his devoting himself to business. The complaints against him have much decreased. I am in hopes, therefore, that my efforts have been of some use.

Putharee.—The young Nawab Abdool Kurreem Khan is being educated at the Sehore High School; he is quick and intelligent, and promises to turn out well. The affairs of this little State are now on a more satisfactory footing, the Minister appointed by the late Chief to look after the present young Chief, having been reconciled to him.

Basowda.—Nawab Ummur Ally Khan manages his little estate himself, and does so satisfactorily.

Luranout.—The Puar Ramchunder Rao remains as incapable of managing his property as ever. He has had several quarrels with his relatives, which have been, with difficulty, adjusted. I much fear it will be necessary to take the management of the property out of his hands, as he is so addicted to intoxicating drugs as to be unfit for anything.

Of these districts belonging to His Highness the Maharajah Scindhia, the Bhilsa, Gunj Basowda, and Mulharghur districts are well governed; criminals are not protected, and the local officials work cordially with this office. The administration of the other districts is very bad. Orders for the surrender of offenders are constantly disregarded, or else not attended to, till the offenders have escaped. The conduct of the officials in these districts has been brought to the notice of the Gwalior Durbar frequently by the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, and stringent orders have been issued by the Maharajah, but to no purpose.

These districts of His Highness the Maharajah Holkar are not administered as they ought to be. The local officials have this year been more speedy in sending replies to official documents than heretofore. The troops of the Maharajah crossed the frontier, and attacked Motée Sing, formerly of Gagronee, in foreign territory. The circumstance has been brought to the notice of the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, as, if permitted, the whole of Central India will soon revert to the state of anarchy in which we found it.

Seronj.—This district, belonging to the Nawab of Tonk, is in a wretched condition. The assessment is far too high, and the subordinate local officials corrupt. The present amil is a very slow, but, I believe, comparatively honest individual. The young Nawab, accompanied by Lieutenant Blair, is now in the district. I have urged numerous reforms, and trust that ere long the district may be re-assessed, and the Police arrangements made efficient.

Sarungpore.—This district, belonging to Dewas, is fairly administered. The tanka paid to Nursinghur is always allowed to fall greatly into arrears, which leads to much ill-feeling.

GUARANTEED GRASSIAH AND OTHER THAKOORS.

Ugra Burkhaira.—This district is at present being managed by the Soobah of Bhilsa, at my request, as it is stated by the Thakoor that the revenue does not amount to as much as he has to pay Maharajah Scindhia. This estate is being surveyed, and a fresh assessment made, so that we shall shortly be in a position to decide whether his assessment is too heavy.

Dhabla Dheer.—The Thakoor Rugonath Sing still retains his unenviable reputation as the adviser of all the freebooters in these parts.

Heerapore.—The Thakoor Chutter Sing continues to behave quietly, and to manage his estate satisfactorily.

Daria Khairae.—Since the trial of his son Runjeet Sing at Indore, for complicity in an attack on the bullock train, the Thakoor Sewdhan Sing has been living very quietly.

Kumalpore.—Thakoor Motée Sing gives but little trouble; he is very old, and leaves the management of his estate to others.

Dhablaghosee.—Thakoor Gopal Sing manages his estate very satisfactorily.

Khursiah.—There have been no complaints against the Thakoor Motée Sing; his ryots are contented, and he appears to be popular.

Jullariah.—Thakoor Datar Sing is a very well-disposed individual, and gives no trouble.

Ramghur.—Thakoor Maun Sing is popular with his ryots, and is a quiet, well-disposed man.

Sootalia.—The Thakoor Sewdhan Sing is a well-informed man, and manages his estate very satisfactorily. His son is a very intelligent lad, and is being educated at the Sehore High School.

Tuppa.—The young Thakoor Tukt Sing is a very intelligent child; he is being educated at the High School, and will, I hope, turn out well.

Kujooree.—This estate is being managed by the mother of the Meean Kureem Buksh.

Doogriah.—Meean Mudar Buksh manages his small estate very satisfactorily.

Jabria Bheel.—No complaints are ever received against the Meean Raj Buksh.

Peepia. Nuggur.—Meean Mukdoo Buksh and Meean Ryheem Buksh are co-proprietors of this property. They manage it satisfactorily.

It will be seen from the foregoing that, on the whole, the state of the districts under this Agency has been satisfactory.

BHOPAL POLL AGENCY ;
SEHORE,
The 2nd April 1868. }

J. W. W. OSBORNE,
Political Agent in Bhopal.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIVE STATES COMPRISED IN THE CHARGE OF THE POLITICAL ASSISTANT NAGODE, FOR 1867-68.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL OBSERVATION.

In the extent and nature of this charge, as connected with Native States, there has been no change since the Report for last year. But the duties connected with the cantonment of Nagode were transferred on 11th September 1867 to the military authorities, owing to the removal of the head quarters of this Office to the railway line.

2. The crops of the season under report were very poor indeed. The khureef was almost entirely destroyed by excess of rain, rice being the only grain that gave a fair yield. The rubbee at one time promised to make ample amends for the failure of the first crop, but excess of rain and long continued cloudy weather at the time the crops were ripening, seriously damaged the yield. The price of wheat and gram, when the grain of the season came into the market, was 10 and 21 seers ; while the year before, at the same period, the respective prices were 17 and 26 seers.

Fortunately, the railway threw in large supplies of wheat from Cawnpore and Futtehpoore, and raised the quantity to 14 seers per Rupee. Banda, on the other hand, came to aid with gram, and caused an increase of 3 seers.

3. There was not much to complain of in respect to the cost of food ; but it must be borne in mind that this was regulated, to a great extent, by the produce of the previous season.

4. The cost of labor has slightly decreased, owing to the reduced demand for railway works on the Allababad and Jubbulpore line.

No alteration has taken place in the price of cattle and domestic animal. But cotton cloths, both English and country, have become cheaper.

5. Cotton was cultivated to a larger extent than last year, but the crop had been injured by excess of rain, and the yield was poor. Prices, however, made some amends to the cultivator, as they ranged from Rs. 3 to 4 per maund, more than was obtained the previous year.

6. The opening of the railway between Allahabad and Jubbulpore had very considerably reduced the traffic on the Deccan road. Cotton is the chief article of traffic to be seen on it now. Goods of other descriptions are only seen now and again.

7. The health of the States under report was very good. The only place where cholera appeared in an epidemic form, was Doorjunpore in Sohawul, a place 25 miles east of Nagode. It was introduced by a pilgrim at the above village and spread to some of the neighbouring ones. It lasted from 20th May to 7th June, and 20 persons fell victims to the disease.

8. We have had as high a flood this year as any traditionally spoken of. It swept away a large part of Madhogurh and part of Rewah and Sohawul, and, I believe, rose above the level calculated on by Railway Engineers. I have heard it said that but for the large margin left for extraordinary floods, some of the railway works would have been in danger.

CONDITION, &c., OF THE NATIVE STATES.

Rewah.

9. The condition of this territory was fully described last year. It is, therefore, necessary to report only the changes and events that occurred in the year under report.

10. In the land revenue system, there has unfortunately been a change for the worse. In place of three, there are now twelve sirdar contractors, with an increased demand on them.

In talking the subject over with the Chief, he explained that his first object in making this change was to reduce the power of the over-grown contractors; and that, as they and the new members had voluntarily agreed to increase his revenue, it was not for him to refuse this part of the arrangement. I represented to the Chief, with every argument bearing on the subject, that no reform in the administration of his territory could possibly be effected while his revenue system, on which depended the working of all other departments, was so faulty; and I reminded him of the advice given on the subject by the Agent, Governor General, in his letter dated 22nd February 1867.

The Chief promised to reconsider the subject, and expressed his desire to conform to the wishes of Government.

11. The force maintained by this State is given below:—

Ordnance, serviceable and unserviceable.	ARMED FORCE.				POLICE.		Grand total of Armed Force and Police.
	Gunners.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
30	360	768	3,000	4,128	111	1,017	5256

A great difference will be observed between this and the Return furnished last year. The present one I believe to be more correct.

12. In my last Report I referred to the organization of the armed force as being one of two objects the Chief really had at heart. He has succeeded in bringing, under his control, nearly all the sowars hitherto serving under his sirdars. These men are being drilled, and have a temporary uniform. But they never can be worth much; both men and horse are considerably below our Police standard, and their scale of pay will never allow them to be better. Of Infantry, the Chief has a better show, and that is all that can be said. The ordnance is under-stated, and there has been no attempt to improve its condition.

13. *Education*, I regret to say, has made no progress, though I have been given to understand that a cess on this account has been introduced. At one time the Chief was warm about the erection of a suitable school at Rewah. The site was fixed on and partially cleared, but nothing further has been done, and a new site is now talked of.

14. *Public Works*.—A new dispensary is in course of construction, the old one having been destroyed by the flood in September 1867.

A jail is also being made. It was being built in the form of miserable solitary cells. I had this changed into wards and recommended high roof and ample ventilation, but both have been neglected. However, the present building is infinitely better than the one now in use, and improvements can be quietly introduced, as the next step.

The serais along the Deccan road, I regret to state, remain unfinished, and are showing results of neglect.

In regard to railway feeders the Chief has shown no disinclination to do his part. He has agreed to give his share to the Manikpore and Simureea road, and has paid for pegging and other preliminary expenses for the roads below the ghats, as also for the Sutna and Rewah road. He also paid his share for making the road between Jietmara and Birsingpore. There is but a small length of this road in his territory remaining to be made owing to a dispute about the land.

The Chief has shown a great desire to commence on the Sutna and Rewah road, and I have, by indenting on the aid of scientific friends, got a very promising line pegged out. But much remains to be done by us, according to original arrangement, before the Chief can undertake his part, and it is the want of our aid that stops the way. The Chief has, I understand, introduced a road-tax.

15. *Forests*.—The Chief shows no inclination to take a part in the entertainment of a competent European officer to examine and report on his forest tracts. He dreads present expense, and doubts the ability of his Government to obtain remunerative results from conservancy arrangements, and so is content with the present system of no cost and the gain that nature sends him.

NATURE OF CRIME.					NUMBER OF CASES.
Suttee	..	..	..	..	2
Murder	..	..	..	..	6
Munsmaree	...	..	..	..	1

16. The return of serious crime, as furnished by this State, is given in the margin.

The suttee cases are reported separately, and I have not heard

of any more in the year under report.

But of murders and other serious offences, I believe there have been more than are here entered.

17. The exchange of Ohamoo (Rewah) and Chowkundee (Allahabad) has been deferred by the Chief, as the Government settlement with Chowkundee has yet three years to run, and the Chief does not wish to bind himself our agreement.

18. The loss sustained by the Government parcel van robbery in March 1867 has been paid up by the Chief. The amount was only Rs. 4,409-6-3, but the Chief complains of the levy as affecting his *izzut*. He has also paid Rs. 35,000 towards the Topographical Survey expenses, but the instalments are paid in small sums and irregularly, as the Chief cannot make up his mind to put aside the plea of poverty originally put forward to evade this demand.

These two calls and the loss in transit-dues caused by the diversion of trade to the railway line have irritated the Chief, and he has been difficult to deal with for some time.

Nagode and Myhere.

19. There is so little to say about these States that I shall take them up together.

20. There has been no change in the system of administration of these districts. Both chiefs give it their personal attention, and, on the whole, have obtained fair results. The Nagode Chief's treasury, however, keeps low, owing to expenses incurred in the marriage of his daughter, and also to want of economy, and his establishment is often in arrears. The financial arrangements of Myhere are conducted with care, and a greater regard to the value of money, and his establishment, as a rule, is paid regularly.

21. The forces maintained by these States are given below.

NAMES OF STATES.	Ordnance, service-able and unserviceable.	ARMED FORCE.				POLICE.		Grand total of armed force and Police.
		Grenadiers.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
Nagode	4	2	...	30	32	3	59	99
Myhere	7	24	8	55	87	6	86	179

22. *Education*, I regret to say, has made no advance. The attendance in the schools of both States is smaller than it was last year. The Chiefs apparently take an interest in these institutions. Any how they afford education to their subjects free of cost, but the people do not respond. As a body they are very poor, and cannot afford to dispense with the aid of their children. Indeed, they are brought to use in one way or other at a very early age, and it may be said that, to a certain extent, they are obliged to maintain themselves.

23. *Public Works*.—Nothing but the usual annual repairs to district roads has been done this year; in fact, there was no call for new roads.

24. *Judicial*.—No serious crime of the nature requiring report has occurred in either of these districts.

25. Both these Chiefs feel any new call made on them affecting their purse, and sacrifices already made are paraded in argument. The Nagode

Chief has a present complaint in the establishment of an abkaree in cantonment. It will reduce his revenue by about Rs. 1,500, and he thinks it a poor return for the large tract of land he has made over, free of cost, for the cantonment; Nagode.

Sohanwul.

26. This State is under management. Its revenue administration alone has to be separately dealt with, as the civil, criminal, and other work of the district is embodied in the Returns of railway, cantonment, and other purely Government duties discharged by this Office.

27. The financial year of this State dates from 1st August to 31st July. The present statement, therefore, gives the results, 1866-67, as above constituted. It is as follows:—

DETAIL.	Demand for the year 1866-67.	Collections to 31st July 1867.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Land Revenue ...	26,718	26,256	
Sewai Jumma ...	450	327	
TOTAL ...	27,168	26,583	Of the balance, only Rs. 42 remains to be realized.
Balance uncollected on 31st July 1867 ...		585	
		27,168	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue and Sewai as above ...	.....			26,583	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	727	0	0			
Arrears of "drugs" ...	43	0	0			
Stamps ...	74	0	0			
Law and Justice ...	185	0	0	1,029	0	0
Cash in Treasury on 1st August 1866 ...				207	0	0
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...				27,819	0	0

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Land Revenue ...	9,210	0	0			
Stamp ...	3	0	0			
Pensions ...	5,810	0	0			
Law and Justice ...	1,212	0	0			
Police ...	3,317	0	0			
State Charges ...	2,553	0	0			
Debt ...	2,000	0	0			
Miscellaneous ...	98	0	0			
				24,203	0	0
Balance in Treasury on 31st July 1867 ...				3,616	0	0
Debts remaining to be paid to clear the State ...				3,438	0	0

LOCAL FUNDS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Village Chowkeedaree, Putwaree, School Cess, Road Fund, Talubana, and Municipal Tax	4,375	0	0	4,341	0	0
Balance ...				34	0	0

DETAIL.	Demand for the year 1866-67.	Collections to 31st July 1867.	REMARKS.
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RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Local Fund as above ...	4,341	0	0			
Miscellaneous Refunds, &c. ...	205	0	0			
				4,546	0	0
Balance on 1st August 1866 ...				8,244	0	0
				12,790	0	0

DISBURSEMENTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Road Putwarees &c. ...	3,721	0	0
	9,069	0	0

28. With reference to this large balance in the local funds, an explanation is necessary.

The school fund alone has accumulated Rs. 1,996-13-7 of savings. I might safely write off Rs. 1,500 to the credit of the State, as it is not likely to be wanted for educational purposes, but I think it advisable to keep the entire sum in reserve as part of a *General Local Fund*, to be applied to such branch as may show deficiency to requirements. The road department is likely to need considerable aid.

The road fund, again, has Rs. 5,163-5-9 to the good. I am taking care of this, as about twice the sum will be required to make the Sohawal portion of the road between Sutna and Rewah.

The remainder of the local fund balance consists of running accounts, collections in advance for payments to be hereafter made, assets occasionally falling short of expenditure, refunds, &c., and these cannot be interfered with.

29. I have now to introduce the young Chief of Sohawal. He is being educated at the Wards Institution at Benares, and I have seen him often lately during the vacations and other leaves of absence. He is well grown and manly, and has made fair progress in his studies, but is somewhat abrupt in manner. He was married last May, and I am glad to say goes to school after each vacation quite willingly, and shows a desire to improve himself.

30. *Civil justice.*—The only change in the department since last report has been the abolition of the Small Cause Court, the duty of taking up cantonment civil suits having been transferred to the military authorities. The following statement shows the results for the year under report :—

CLASS OF COURT.	NUMBERS OF SUITS.					SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1807-68.	
	Pending at the close of 1806-67.	Filed during 1806-67.	Total.	Disposed of during 1807-68.	Pending at close of 1807-68.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Railway Cases	14	19	33	32	1	7,234 13 0	12 11 0
Small Cause Court	1	4	5	5	...	111 9 9	1 1 5
Sohawul Cases ... ..	...	2	2	2	...	263 13 3	3 6 0
Sir Punch, Tehseeldar of Sohawul	23	13	36	22	14	1,376 4 2	4 8 0
TOTAL ...	38	38	76	61	15	8,986 8 2	...

The average value of each suit is Rs. 147, the average cost of conduct Rs. 8-7-7½, and the cost per cent. Rs. 5-12-0½.

31. *Duration of suits.*—The average duration was 76 days. This is excessive and much to be regretted. But the fact is that for upwards of four months little work was done in the Civil Court beyond cases being instituted. For the three months of my absence on leave, and more than a month after my return, the Police and magisterial duties connected with the railway occupied almost the entire time of the officiating officer and myself, consequent on certain attempts made to overturn the train by keying on chairs to the rail, and hence the civil work was unavoidably thrown into arrears.

32. *Appeals.*—The result of cases appealed is shown in the following statement :—

No. of Cases.	From what Court.	To what Court.	HOW DISPOSED OF.				Disposed of in Appellate Court.	Pending in Appellate Court.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Returned for further enquiry.		
2	Tehseeldar, Sohawul.	Political Assistant.	2	...	...	...	2	...
2	Political Assistant, Railway Cases.	Political Agent.	2	...	...	...	2	...

33. *Criminal justice.*—The statement given below shows the number and nature of offences brought before the Courts of the Political Assistant, Cantonment Magistrate, and Railway Magistrate.

NATURE OF OFFENCES.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURT OF			
	Political Assistant, including School cases.	Railway Magis- trate.	Cantonment Magis- trate.	Total.
Culpable homicide	4	...	...	4
Theft of cattle, ordinary	6	9	6	19
Keying on chair to rail ... ..	...	1	...	1
Miscellaneous	8	12	7	27
TOTAL...	...	...	...	51

The cases first entered need explanation.

One was an occurrence of Myhere of the previous year, but sent up to and disposed of by, this Office in the present year.

Two cases were occurrences of Rewah and Punnah, and were transferred to those Courts.

One was a case of accidental homicide that occurred in the Agency compound, and properly speaking ought not to have been entered under the heading of "Culpable Homicide."

The case of keying on a chair to the rail occurred in June 1867. The perpetrators were fortunately traced and brought to punishment.

No offence of this kind has since been attempted.

Only one case remained pending this year.

34. *Duration of cases.*—The average duration was $17\frac{1}{2}$ days. The highest average in my Court being 26 days to 46 of last year. Still the general average is high. This is partly to be accounted for by the delay in getting witnesses, &c, from Native States, and partly to the frequent movement of the Court from one place to another, as it interferes with the appointment of early days for hearing. Then again the settlement of boundary disputes with Banda, took me far out of my own district, and occurrences of that period necessarily remained over till my return.

35. *Detention of witnesses.*—Out of 166 witnesses, 134 were discharged in one day, 14 in two, 9 in three, 3 in four, 1 in five, and 5 in six days. The average detention being 12·5 days.

36. Proportion of conviction to acquittals was not satisfactory, the convictions being 33½ per cent. No prisoners died or escaped.

37. Punishment of whipping was imposed in three cases. Eighteen being the highest number of stripes inflicted

38. *Appeals.*—Three cases were appealed from this Office to the Political Agent.

The decisions in two cases were confirmed, and in one the punishment was reduced.

39. *Thuggee and Dacoitee Agency.*—No cases in this department passed through this Office.

40. *Police.*—The following Statement shows the Police force under control of this Office :—

NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	GOVERNMENT POLICE.			NATIVE STATES POLICE.			TOTAL OF BOTH KINDS.		
	Mounted.	Foot.	Cost.	Mounted.	Foot.	Cost.	Mounted.	Foot.	Cost.
1. Government Treasury Guard	5	324	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto Jail Ditto	5	324	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ditto External Railway Police	56	2,184	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto Inspected Ditto	5	186	...	..	...	...	...	...
5. Sohawal State	2	35	3,276	2	106	6,429

The cost given of establishments 1, 2, 4, and 5 are annual costs. The Inspection Police (No. 4) was entertained only on 5th January 1868. The actual cost, therefore, for the year under report was Rs. 186.

The External Railway Police (No. 3) was transferred to the Government Railway Police Department on 3rd December 1867, and the cost entered in this Statement is up to that date. This Police, last year, consisted of 19 men, but on the occurrence of attempts to overturn the train, the strength was increased by Government sanction to the number entered in present Returns.

The conduct of the Police, as will be seen by the criminal Return, was satisfactory.

41. Jails.—The following is an Abstract Statement of the Sohawal Jail and Government Lock-up at Nagode.

NATURE OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.							JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.					Daily average number of prisoners in jail.
	Remaining at end of 1866-67.	Admitted during 1867-68.	Total.	DURING THE YEAR.				Ration and contingent charges for prisoners.	Jail Guards and establishments.	Total.	Daily average of each prisoner.		
				Discharged or transferred.	Escaped.	Died or executed.	Total.					Remaining at end of 1867-68.	
Political Agency lock-up ...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	Rs. A. P. 1 6 6	Rs. A. P. 3 2 3	Rs. A. P. 4 8 9	0 4 01	2
Cantonment Magistrate lock-up ...	1	4	5	5	...	...	5	...	10 3 3	23 10 5	33 13 8		9
Railway Magistrate lock-up ...	1	7	8	8	...	...	8	...	38 0 1	87 5 8	125 5 9		
Sohnawal Jail ...	15	5	20	15	...	...	15	5	200 12 0	721 10 4	1,012 6 4		

The general health and conduct of the prisoners have been good.

42. *Revenue*.—Very little Government revenue comes into this treasury, as will be seen by the following statement of receipts:—

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

Land Revenue and Abkaree.	Sale of Stamps.	Judicial Fees and receipts.	ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL COLLEC- TIONS, INCLUDING SALE OF STAMPS.			Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
			Electric Tele- graph.	Postal.	TOTAL.		
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
	897 5 0	...	98 4 0	3,357 4 9	3,455 8 9	...	4,352 13 9

II.—Payable by Native States.

Contribution to Con- tingents.	Tributes assigned to British Gov- ernment.	Tributes paid through British Government.	Fixed payment for istamwar land.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Nil.		

43. *Local Fund*.—There are no Government local funds in this charge.

44. *Public Works*.—The imperial road from Punnah to the Sutna Railway Station has been marked out, but there is no sign of progress.

The Kalingar road has been attended to this year. Out of a grant of about Rs. 9,000, Rs. 4,000 has been spent on the ghauts and some of the bridges. The work is at a stop for want of iron girders for bridges. Mr. Alexander, the Assistant Engineer, speaks favorably of the present state of the ghauts and other work done.

The Deccan road has had its usual repairs, and is in good order. I am not aware of any new bridges having been constructed on this road.

45. *Military Works*.—Latrines for males and females, also urinaries, are in course of construction in the Nagode cantonment. The Cavalry lines were removed to a new site this year, and the drainage is being attended to.

46. *Railways*.—The Allahabad and Jubbulpore line has been open for passengers and general traffic for a year, and the traffic is steadily increasing. From Allahabad one train runs daily. It is a mixed one for passengers and goods. From Jubbulpore there is also a mixed train daily. A special from Allahabad with the English mail passes Sutna every Sunday.

The fencing of the line has nearly been completed, but part of it is only of a temporary character. It consists of a ditch and bank formed of the

earth so excavated. This suffers from rain and other causes, and does not prevent trespass by cattle.

47. The progress of feeder roads is as follows :—

From Sutna to Rewah, pegged out:

„ Burgurh to Situlha, ditto.

„ Kotee to Jietwar, fair-weather road made.

„ Jietwar to Birsingpore, ditto ditto; about half a mile of this road remains to be made owing to a dispute about the land.

From Kotee towards Singpore, the Kotee Chief has made his portion of the road; the remainder is in Sohawul and Punnah, and has not yet been commenced; the country over which it has to pass is unfavorable for road-making, and will require scientific guidance to lay it out.

48. *Post Office*.—A new post office has been established at the Sutna. The post offices at Nagode, Rewah, and Myhere, are still maintained; but the postal route to Banda *via* Kalinger has been abolished. The mail from this to Banda now finds its way *via* Sutna, Allahabad, and Futtehpore.

No mail robbery has occurred in this charge during the year under report.

49. The receipts and disbursements of the five staging bungalows in this charge are given below :—

No. of Bungalows.	Receipts from Fets.	DISBURSEMENTS.		
		Establishment.	Contingencies, furnitures, &c.	TOTAL.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5	731 14 0	400 0 0	24 0 0	424 0 0

50. *Electric Telegraph*.—A new line is under construction from Allahabad to Jubbulpore. It runs alongside of the railway, and is near completion. As soon as this line opens, it is believed the telegraph line from Mirzapore to Myhere will be abandoned.

51. *Military*.—The strength of the troops at this station is given below :—

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.				INFANTRY REGIMENTS.			
EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.		EUROPEAN.		NATIVE.	
No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.	No.	Strength.
...	...	1 Squadron, 7th Bengal Cavalry.	164	3 Companies Dett. 2-12th Foot.	202	38th Native Infantry.	723

The health of the troops has been good. The squadron 1st Bengal Cavalry, and detachment 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, were relieved in November 1867 by 7th Bengal Cavalry and detachment 12th Foot. The latter were withdrawn in February 1868.

52. *Miscellaneous Surveys.*—The Topographical survey, in charge of Captain Riddell, R. E., has been in progress in Rewah, Nagode, Myhere, and other Native States in this neighbourhood. The result of the season's work has not yet been communicated to this Office.

53. *Frontier surveys and demarcations.*—The work of making off the boundary between the southern portions of the Bauda district and the neighbouring Native States, was undertaken this year. It commenced with the Kirwee sub-division, in which there were four disputed boundaries to settle. These, I am glad to say, were satisfactorily disposed of. The disputing parties, in three cases, accepted the decisions arrived at. In the fourth case, the Jageerdar of Kampta was dissatisfied; but as I have had no intimation of the case being appealed, I conclude the Jageerdar must have seen that there were no grounds for further contest.

The Banda portion of the work remains over for next season, as the Collector had no officer to spare to undertake it.

54. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The Return of patients treated in the dispensaries of this charge is given below.

Number and localities of Dispensaries,				DURING 1867-68.			
				Number admitted or treated.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccination.	Cost.
							Rs. A. P.
1 Rewah	...	...	...	540	3	.....	567 9 1
1 Nagode	...	...	...	591	10	32	688 2 10
1 Myhere	...	...	...	1,636	14	25	816 9 9

The two first-named dispensaries are under British medical supervision. Rewah, however, is only supervised to the extent of the Dispensary Returns undergoing examination by the medical officer. He is unable to visit the place, as he is the only medical officer at Nagode. He is attached to the 38th Native Infantry, and has charge of the Cavalry detachment and jail and other civil duties.

The Myhere dispensary is not under our supervision, and the Chief is disinclined to let it pass from his own control. European medicines were offered him free, on the condition that the dispensary was placed under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, Nagode, but he does not accept the offer.

55. Most of the statements required to accompany this Report have already been forwarded. The two wanting are now enclosed.

NAGODE,
The 27th July 1868.

C. R. COLES,
Political Agent.

From PERMESHREE DASS, Superintendent, to J. P. STRATTON, Esq., Political Agent for Bundelcund.—No. 1, dated Jignee, 9th July 1868.

The sumbut year 1924, commencing from 1st July 1867 to the end of June 1868, having expired, I have the honor to submit the following report on the administration of the Jignee jagheer for that year:—

Revenue.—This jagheer consists of six villages, including Jignee khass; and the total area of the estate is 17 square miles.

The soil, though good, is mostly unproductive, except under the annual fall of rain.

During the year the produce of the khureef crop was less than usual from an excess of rain, and the rubbee harvest also was damaged by *girwa* (or blight), the effect of which was to make the corn to grow thinner and in smaller quantity than usual.

The zemindars incurred a loss thereby, and paid the State revenue with difficulty, and somewhat later than the time fixed.

The effect of *girwa* has similarly been felt in the villages of the neighbouring pergunnahs of Jhansi, Jaloun, and Humeerpoor districts, and I hear that a difficulty has been there also experienced by the tehsildars in collecting the Government revenues.

Sixty-eight revenue cases were instituted during the year, and out of them 66 were satisfactorily disposed of.

Treasury.—During the year the receipts of the jagheer, including the balance of the former year, Rs. 3,425-1-1, as noted in my last Report, amounted to Rs. 17,902-9-1, from which, after defraying the annual expenses to the amount of Rs. 14,546, there remained a balance of Rs. 3,356 in the treasury.

The general details of the receipts and expenditure are given in the statements hereto annexed.

Dawng.—In the last year the receipts from the first produce were Rs. 190-14-6. During the year they amounted to Rs. 188-8-6, nearly equal to the sum realized in the preceding year.

Duties.—The transit duties have long been abolished. The Beyace and Purjote duties are the only miscellaneous cesses that are now collected in this jagheer; the former being a duty on the weighing of corn, and the latter on the selling of leather articles made from the skins of animals dying in the villages by leather workers who clear away the carcasses and get the skins free.

Debts.—The total amount of debts due to State decree-holders, as noted in my last Report, was Rs. 8,097-4-4 of the Sreenuggur currency. During the year Rs. 3,338-13-5, equal to Government Rs. 2,831-14, have been paid under this head; the rest Rs. 4,758-6-11 due only to Hurbunse Roy and Jugut Raj, decree-holders, will be liquidated in the next year, and then the State will be entirely relieved of debts.

Civil.—No civil cases were instituted, and consequently no fees were received.

Criminal.—One hundred and twenty-eight criminal cases, mostly petty, took place during the year, and were disposed of, excepting a case of murder which recently happened, and in which a proclamation for the arrest of the criminal has been circulated.

Political.—The jagheerdar now lives on good terms with his wife, and has had a daughter born during the year.

Infanticide.—The arrangements for the prevention of infanticide among the Rajpoot Puhars continue the same as reported last year.

At the end of the previous year, or 30th June 1867, 14 male and 17 female children were then reported alive.

Out of these, 3 male and 1 female died during the year, and from the births of this year, after deducting the deaths of 1 male and 1 female, 4 male and 5 female children have survived, so that the total number of survivors at the end of June 1868 is 15 male and 21 female, as noted in the statement hereto annexed.

Education.—The Jignee school goes on well, and the boys daily attend and receive their education. The only point to be noticed under this head is, that a Mahomedan dyer, living in Jignee, has been induced to send his daughter to learn Oordoo in the school, and every encouragement is given to her parents.

Hospital.—There is no hospital or charitable dispensary in this jagheer, and, consequently, the people are in want of medical aid.

In cases of serious illness, they are generally obliged to go to the dispensaries of the adjoining British districts.

The embarrassed condition of the State has hitherto prevented any plan for a dispensary.

During the year the advantages of the establishment of a dispensary having been explained to them, the people have proposed to subscribe what they can in aid of this purpose, and I hope that, in the beginning of the next year, measures for the appointment of a native doctor will be carried into effect.

Road.—The village roads have been repaired and improved as the road funds would admit.

Sanitary.—There was no bad fever or cholera during the year, and the state of the public health was generally good and satisfactory.

One hundred and three men, women, and children died, and 153 were born in the estate during the year. Sanitary arrangements are attended to as possible.

APPENDIX C.

From CAPTAIN P. W. BARNERMAN, *Bheel Agent*, to COLONEL R. J. MEADE, C. S. I.,
Agent, Governor General, for Central India,—No. 101, dated 1st April 1868.

I have the honor to submit herewith a brief Report on the Native States and districts under the Bhopawur Agency for the year ending 31st March 1868.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

2. There is little to add to the remarks entered under this head in last year's Report. Throughout the territory under this Agency generally, life and property have been on the whole secure, but I regret to state that there have been several acts of violence attended with loss of life amongst the Bheels in the north-east corner of the Agency along the Mhye, and considerable plundering on the northern portion of the Thaundla and Pittawud Road. It is difficult to account for, there being mere lawlessness this year than last, but I believe it may fairly be ascribed to the fact that, the dissensions and disagreements between the Indore and Jhabbooh Durbars are so well known, that, parties from one side deliberately go, I have every reason to believe, and commit acts of violence in the territory of other, simply to bring discredit on that Durbar. Certain it is that, ever since the transfer of the management of the road-dues to the Indore and Jhabbooh Durbars, and the consequent removal of the establishment previously maintained under the orders of this Office, the want of security on this road in particular, and in the districts generally, has been more felt than for some years past. The villages of the two States are so intermingled to such an extent that in some of the principal ones the two jurisdictions actually exist—each Durbar having its own half of the village, its own Thanna Police officers and sepoy, and the disputes between them, are, as may be imagined, endless. In view to putting a stop to the plundering, one of the first steps would, in my opinion, be the establishment of a small body of international police under the orders of this office, as suggested in my letter as per margin.

Para. 7, No. 87 of 1st May 1866.

3. In Alee Rajpore also, though the public place has in no way been disturbed, the utter indifference with which the taking of human life is there viewed is on the increase, and on my visit to Alee Rajpore last December I was informed that no less than ten murders had taken place that year, and that in no one case had the guilty parties been brought to justice.

4. The crops throughout the districts of the Bhopawur Agency have been very favorable, and in the wilder portions of the hilly tracts food is cheaper and more plentiful than it has been for many years.

5. The general health was good, and there was no epidemic disease of any sort throughout the Agency during the past year.

6. The outbreak of the Naikras in the Rewa Kanto and Punj Mahals in January last led me to strengthen the detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps at Alee Rajpore, in view to preventing their entrance into this Agency if hard pressed from the Guzerat side, but the marauders never came within 30 miles of our frontier, and the outbreak was completely and rapidly suppressed.

7. There have been no cases of gang dacoitee, or of thuggee, suttee, or sumadh, nor any robbery of the Government mail within the districts under this Agency during the year under review.

8. The international police worked well, and is unquestionably a check on the marauding propensities of the classes amongst which it is located.

CHAPTER II.—CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

9. *Dhar*.—The administration of this State has, on the whole, been tolerably satisfactory.

10. The Chief, Anund Rao Puar, with, I believe, every intention to act well and justly, is quite in the hands of a clique, who have no object in view but their own self-interest, and a determination to ruin and oust from their appointments all who in any way were personal friends of, or owed their present offices to, the late Dewan Roghoonauth Narain, who was so unfortunately killed in the accident on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in June last year. The Rajah is of a very amiable disposition, very amenable to advice, and most anxious to carry out the wishes of the British Government, and when with him, I find little difficulty in counteracting the intrigues of this clique, but as I have in former Reports mentioned, the Chief is of too facile a disposition to make head against them unsupported. Anund Rao has improved much in health, and when left to himself can form a tolerably sound opinion on most of the subjects brought before him, and evinces much interest in the schools maintained by him at Dhar, which he visits and examines every week.

On the 31st March there were in the English school—	29 Pupils.
ditto	Mahratta " 114 "
ditto	Persian " 45 "
ditto	Hindee " 13 "
<hr/>	
Total 201 Pupils.	

showing an increase of 49 on last year's number.

11. The Girls' School also meets with support and encouragement from the Chief, but there was a considerable falling off in the attendance, no less than 15 of the 30 pupils getting married and consequently leaving the school during this year. There are now 12 pupils, but the number, I trust, will increase.

12. The Chief has adopted the essential points of the British Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes as the guide for all the Courts in his State, and exhibits an intelligent interest in their working.

13. During the year under review, the Rajah willingly consented to contribute Rs. 1,50,000 towards the construction of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road, 37 miles of which pass through Dhar limits; Rs. 30,000 have been already paid into the Indore Treasury on this account, and Rs. 40,000 will accompany this Report.

14. The dispensary maintains its popularity, and is much taken advantage of, but being under the supervision of Dr. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon, statistics will be included in his annual Report.

15. The finances of the State are in good order, although the expenditure is somewhat high.

	Rs.		Rs.
* Land Revenue ...	8,53,292	The Total Receipts for the year were	5,28,000*
Sewak Juma ...	1,14,022		
Miscellaneous ...	60,086		4,98,000
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Rs. ...	5,28,000	Leaving a Balance of ...	35,000

There is a sum of Rs. 3,71,400 invested in the 4 per cent. loan, and the Chief has asked me to assist him in investing an additional Rs. 50,000 in the same paper.

The cash balance in the State Treasury is Rs. 1,00,000, making the Total Reserve, Rs. 5,06,400.

16. *Jhabboah*.—This State continues to be admirably administered by the Chief Gopal Sing, ably assisted by his confidential adviser Moonshee Jowalpersaud. The Chief exercises a strict supervision over all Departments of the State, and my enquiries during my visit last December convince me, that the administration of justice gives satisfaction generally.

17. The Bheels have, on the whole, been well behaved, with the exception of some of them in the Thaundla, Pittawud District, but bordering as this portion of Jhabboah does on Kooshubgurh (under Rajpootana) Holkar's Districts Rutlam and Sillana, it is a matter of some little difficulty to ascertain who are the real delinquents in the numerous petty robberies which have taken place during the last year in this corner of Jhabboah.

18. The Chief takes great interest in the dispensary, which, thanks to the intelligent management of Native Doctor Prem Sing, is most popular. Bheels from long distances come to avail themselves of its benefit.

In the Appendix will be found the statistics of this dispensary which is supported entirely by the Rajah.

19. The revenue of the State has greatly increased within the last five or six years. Five years ago the revenue from all sources was Rs. 62,000, whereas the finances now stand—

	Rs.		Rs.
* Land Revenue ...	87,500	Receipts for the year ...	1,09,101*
Sayer and Kullaleo ...	25,350	Disbursements ...	84,101
Miscellaneous ...	16,251		
Total ...	<u>1,09,101</u>	Balance of income over expenditure	<u>25,000</u>

This State is quite free from debt.

20. *Allee Rajpore*.—I am compelled to report still more unfavorably than last year of Maharana Gung Deo; he is more than ever the slave of opium and spirits, which, combined with the epileptic fits he is subject to, render him quite unable to attend to the administration of his State. He remains in one room of the wretched building, in which he resides for months together, and when I saw him last December, he was quite incapable of attending to business and yet sufficiently conscious to resent any interference on the part of the Queen mother, who is a very intelligent lady, and most anxious to save the Chief from himself, and the worthless characters around him.

21. With such a weak Government at Rajpore, and considering the lawless nature of the tribes inhabiting that part of the country, it is not to be wondered at that deeds of violence are common; they are nearly all confined to the Bheel population, and are generally the result of quarrels arising during some drinking boat.

22. Notwithstanding this the traffic on the road from Guzerat right through Rajpore to Chota Oodeypoor (Rewa Kanta), (the collection of the dues on which is managed by this office,) has not once been interrupted or interfered with during the past year.

23. In spite of all the drawbacks under which the inhabitants of this State labor, the revenue has steadily increased. For the last year it stood as follows :—

						Rs.
Receipts from all sources	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,400
Disbursements	...	...	...	...	...	80,400
				Balance Rs.	...	20,000

24. The debts of the State at the—

						Rs.
Commencement of the year were...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,000
of this were paid off during 1867-68	...	...	...	...	...	23,600
				Leaving a Balance of Rs.	...	<u>1,02,400</u>

This sum the Durbar proposes to liquidate by assigning thereto the estimated excess of income over expenditure, or Rs. 20,000, but with a Chief like the present Maharana there is no guarantee either that the expenditure will remain as sketched out, or that whilst paying off one set of debts, he is not incurring fresh.

25. The dispensary continues to find much favor with the poorer classes; details regarding it will be found in Chapter VIII.

26. *Jobutt.*—The Chief Runjeet Sing continues to administer his little Chiefship well, and has paid off during the year under review Rs. 1,494 of the debt of Rs. 8,640 standing against his State.

27. *Mutwarh.*—The mother of the young Thakoor, now about 7 years of age, manages her son's estate tolerably well, and the country has been wonderfully quiet during the year.

28. *Kutteewarra and Ruttun Mull.*—The Bheels in these two Thakoorates have been well conducted, and the Kutteewarra Thakoors shewed much energy and ability in the way in which he made arrangements to prevent Roopa Naik and his followers finding refuge within his districts in the event of their being driven out of Guzerat.

29. *Tharundla Pittarvud.*—The bad feeling between the Indore and Jhabbooh Durbars in regard to their relations to this district is, I regret to say, on the increase, and although the general condition of the pergunnah has been tolerably satisfactory, the differences between the local authorities of both Durbars are more frequent and bitter.

30. *Chickulda.*—This pergunnah of Holkars has been very well managed, and the Bheels wonderfully quiet during the past year.

31. *Scindhia's Districts of Amjheera Dektan, Sagore, Bang, Bacameer, and Munawur.*—Have all been well administered, more especially the former, by the Naib Soobah Umber Loll. The general condition of all was satisfactory, and there is nothing to add to last year's Report as regards them.

32. The Bhoomiahs under this Office have generally conducted themselves satisfactorily.

CHAPTER III.—JUDICIAL.

Criminal Justice.

33. The Statement given in the margin shows the number and nature of crimes brought before the Court of the Bheel Agent during the year. There were no cases pending at the close of the year, and the average duration of cases was one day.

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	No. of Cases.
Murder and attempting murder	0
Culpable Homicide	3
Rape	0
Dacoity, with murder	0
Dacoity	0
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	0
House-breaking	0
Theft of Cattle or ordinary	2
Receiving stolen property	0
Miscellaneous	11
	<hr/> 16

A Tabular Abstract Return of the Administration of Criminal Justice during the year, with a similar Statement showing the duration of cases, is appended to this Report.

34. *Punishment of Whipping.*—This punishment was not inflicted last year.

35. *Appeals*—There were no appeals made against the orders of this Court during the year under report.

Police.

36. The only Police under the control of this Office is the Chicklee or International Police in Nimar, supported by contributions from the Native States of Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Alee Rajpore and Jobutt.

The marginal Statement shows its strength and cost.

STRENGTH.			Annual cost.
Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	
0	19	19	1,296

37. Its duties are principally confined to making itself acquainted with the bad characters and their haunts, in the districts in which they are located; to taking up the tracks of any recent robbery and arresting the criminal if necessary, or making them over to the Native States whose subjects they are.

I have every reason to be satisfied with its working this year.

Jails.

38. The following Table gives an Abstract of the statistics for the past year of the Sirdarpore Jail, and a detailed Statement will be found in the Appendix :—

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.							JAIL CHARGES OF ALL KINDS.					REMARKS.	
	Remaining at end of 1896-97.	Admitted during 1897-98.	Total.	Discharged or transferred.	Escaped.	Died or executed.	Total.	Remaining at end of 1897-98.	Nations and contingent charges for prisoners.	Jail Guards and Establishment.	Total.	Annual average cost of each prisoner.		Daily average number of prisoners in Jail.
Sirdarpore	9	13	22	17	0	0	17	5	292	0	203	55	5	

CHAPTER IV.—LOCAL FUNDS.

39. The Funds under the control of this Agency are :—

I.—Agency Fund.

II.—Chicklee Police Fund raised for special purposes.

III.—Alee Rajpore Road Dues, managed by this Office, but receipts divisible amongst the Native Chiefs or Hukhdars.

40. The annexed Table shows the receipts and disbursements of these Funds for the year under review :—

	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1868.
	Balance on 1st April 1867.	Total Receipts during the year.	Grand Total Receipts.	Collection, management or superintendence.	Public Works Pro- per.	Local Improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dis- pensaries.	Grants to shares in Road Dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
I. Agency Fund...	1,183	3,633	4,816	1,520	618	539	0	0	0	0	1,706	4,383	433
II. Chicklee Police	4,177	1,601	5,778	939	0	0	1,226	0	0	0	84	2,198	3,580
III. Alee Rajpore Road Dues...	7,298	12,934	20,232	2,445	0	0	0	0	0	11,828	0	14,273	5,949
Total ...	12,658	18,168	30,816	4,903	618	539	1,226	0	0	11,828	1,740	20,854	9,902

CHAPTER V.—EDUCATION.

41. The only educational institution directly under the supervision of this Office is the Regimental School of the Malwa Bheel Corps, and the following Table shows the income and expenditure, and the daily average attendance during the last year. For the last eight years every Non-Commissioned Officer of the Regiment has been educated at this school, and, considering the restless nature of the Bheel, its success reflects much credit on the Adjutant, Lieutenant Blowers, who superintends its working and takes great interest in it.

Name of School.	DAILY AVERAGE ATTEN- DANCE OF PUPILS.				EXPENDITURE DURING 1867-68.			SOURCES AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1867-68.				
	English Class.	Persian and Oordoo.	Hindoo & Mahratta.	Total.	Teachers' Salaries.	Contingent & other charges.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. land cesses & grants-in-aid from local funds or Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	Total.
Malwa Bheel Corps } School ... }	0	18	83	101	300	0	300	800	0	0	0	300

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

42. *Military Works.*—There were none of any kind within the limits of this Agency.

Civil Works.

43. *Communications.*—The only one within these districts is from near the 4th mile to the 67th mile, or 63 miles in all of the Mhow and Nusseerabad Road. The line is open as a fair-weather road from within a mile of Mhow to Sadulpore, or 25 miles, and from Cho to Mooltan, or 12½ miles. The Inspectors' houses at Acolea and Ghatta Belode are progressing, and will be completed in a couple of months. The principal work within the limits of this Agency (with the exception of the bridge over the Chumbul at Ghatta Belode, regarding which nothing has as yet been settled) is the Nagda bridge; the arching will be commenced early in April, and it is anticipated that the bridge will be finished about the middle of June.

44. *Public Works executed from Local Funds.*—The expenditure on public works from the local funds of this Agency is shown on the following tabular statement; none of the works deserve special mention :—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remark.
Bhopawur Agency Fund ...	618 4 7	539 3 9	1,157 8 4	
TOTAL ...	618 4 7	539 3 9	1,157 8 4	

CHAPTER VII.—MILITARY.

45. The only British troops stationed within the limits of the Bhopawur Agency are the Malwa Blue Corps. Its strength on 31st March 1868 was 530 of all ranks.

A separate Report will be furnished on the condition of this Corps for the year under review; but the following statement contains the essential general details:—

From 1st April 1867 to 31st March 1868.	Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Remaining on 31st March 1867.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died in Hospital.	Died out of Hospital.	Remaining on 31st March 1868.
12 months ...	550.41	11.64	5	423	428	416	2	4	10

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Survey.

46. *Frontier Survey and Demarcation.*—Lieutenant Gibson, of the Central India Horse, commenced the demarcation of the frontier line between the Western States of the Bhopawur Agency and the Rewa Kanta Agency, in the Bombay Presidency, from the point to which it was laid down in the hot weather of 1866 by Major Annesly's commission on the 27th December 1867. From that date until he was compelled to suspend his operations temporarily on the 4th February, consequent on the outbreak of the Naikras in the Punch Mehals and Rewa Kanta, he had laid down the boundary line between—

Alee Rajpore and Barrea (Rewa Kanta) distance	...	14 miles.
Kutteewarra ditto ditto	...	5 "
Rutton Mull ditto ditto	...	40 "
Rutton Mull Oodeypore ditto	...	4 "
TOTAL		... 63 miles.

In addition to the above, Lieutenant Gibson made a settlement between Rutton Mull and Barrea (Rewa Kanta), by which the villages of Charee, Doomka, Larwawa, Simamaie, and Nan Pulae, which formerly were cut off from main Rutton Mull by the Barrea villages of Mendree and Peepullea, now became joined to the Thakoorate. This last, though not actually on the frontier, was intimately connected with the boundaries between the two States of Barrea and Rutton Mull, and the peculiarly isolated position of these 5 villages have for years been a most fruitful source of dissension.

As soon as the Naikra outbreak was suppressed, Lieutenant Gibson re-commenced work, and up to 31st March had laid down the boundary line for another 25 miles, making a total of 88 miles since he began work.

The country in which this officer has been working is very hilly and thickly covered with jungle; very few villages to be met with; supplies not procurable on the spot; the water very scarce and indifferent; and the Bheels and Naiks very wild and turbulent. Lieutenant Gibson has had many difficulties to contend with, and I cannot speak too highly of the energy with which he has prosecuted his work, or the tact and judgment with which he has settled the numerous disputes which have been submitted to him.

47. *Settlement of boundary disputes.*—During the past year a boundary line of 50 miles in extent was laid down by Captain Cadell, V. C., Deputy Bheel Agent, and myself, between Holkar's pergunnahs of Bamungaon, Oon, and Baluckwarra, and Dhar's pergunnahs of Teekree, Sultanabad, and Bulkhair, which will, it is hoped, put a stop to the many vexatious and troublesome disputes which have of late been so continually occurring between the two durbars in regard to this portion of their territory.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

48. There are three dispensaries in the States under this Agency:—

1. Dhar.
2. Jhaboos.
3. Alee Rajpore.

The Dhar dispensary is under the charge of the Superintendent of Malwa dispensaries, and its statistics will be included in that officer's report.

The following table shows the number of patients admitted and treated, the number of deaths, vaccinations, and the cost of the other two.

European medicines are obtained from the Government stores on payment.

Locality and name of Dispensary.	DURING THE YEAR 1867-68.			
	Number of patients admitted and treated.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Vaccinations.	Cost.
Jhabbooa	889	29	30	640 0 0
Alee Rajpore...	1,276	4	None.	655 0 0
TOTAL ...	2,165	33	30	1,295 0 0

Neither of these dispensaries is under British medical supervision, which is, I think, a matter of regret.

49. *Vaccination.*—There was, I am sorry to say, not a single case of vaccination performed in Alee Rajpore last year.

This is mainly attributable to the utter want of interest in any thing connected with the dispensary displayed by the Chief, and somewhat to a lack of energy on the part of the native doctor. During my next cold weather tour, I purpose taking a vaccinator with my camp, and personally seeing to the subject.

In Jhabbooa, also, it did not meet with the success I had anticipated; but the "Punch" there is undoubtedly hostile to the system. I hope, however, to counteract this when visiting Jhabbooa after the rains.

In Sirdarpore itself and the villages in its immediate vicinity, Dr. Potter, in medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps, exerted himself greatly to extend its benefits, and met with considerable success. The following table shows the results of his efforts:—

	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	TOTAL.
Sirdarpore	144	119	21	2	2	144
District	124	100	8	2	14	124
TOTAL ...	268	219	29	4	16	268
per 1,000 ...	...	817	108	15	60	1,000

The rate per 1,000 of successful to "unsuccessful" and doubtful cases may, I think, be considered decidedly favorable.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY, MAUNPORE, FOR 1867-68.

1. The following are the districts under the charge of the Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Assistant at Maunpore, and it will be convenient to deal with them in this Annual Report in the order in which they are recorded:—

I.—The British pergunnah of Maunpore.

II.—The Burwanie State under British management.

III.—The Bombay and Agra road from Mhow to the Candeish Frontier, the Police arrangements and criminal jurisdiction on which, together with the collection of the road dues, &c., are under the Deputy Bheel Agent.

IV.—The pergunnah of Bagode, belonging to Dewas and recently transferred from the management of the Deputy Commissioner in Nimar.

V.—The Bhoomiahs of Jamnia (under British management), Rajgurh, Ghurree, Baroodpoora, and Koteeday.

VI.—The political supervision of all Holkar's possessions south of the Vindhyan Hills, including the pergunnahs recently given in exchange by the British Government.

I.—MAUNPORE PERGUNNAH.

2. *Land Settlement.*—The most important event of the year is the land settlement for a period of 20 years in the villages which pay a beegah rate of assessment. A fourth of the rental has been remitted by Government, but the loss of revenue caused thereby is nearly made up by the assessment of culturable waste land at 4 annas per beegah. The cultivators express themselves deeply grateful for this settlement. As a body they are all indebted to money-lenders, but they now have a prospect of liquidating their debts, and will naturally have much more heart in their occupation than formerly.

Almost as great a boon as the remission of revenue has been the alteration of the dates of payment of rent. Formerly the rents were collected before the crops were ripe, and they were consequently obliged to borrow at usurious rates. Their common saying, "Dam doona, maltigoona" ("double for coin, treble for kind)," expresses pretty correctly what they paid to the buniahs into whose debt they could not avoid falling. The rent will in future be collected after the harvest has been gathered and the cultivators have arranged for disposing of the produce.

As an example of the manner in which the settlement is thought of, I may mention that numerous cultivators from Holkar's neighbouring districts have recently applied to me for land in the pergunnah, and it is expected that a large number will immigrate during the current year.

I.—Judicial.

3. *Civil Justice*.—The following statement shows the working of the civil courts during the year under report, as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Years.	Suits during the year.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of at end of year.	Total value of suits disposed of.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
1866-67	124	124	...	5,049	497	48	4 0 0	11½
1867-68	96	95	1	9,961	741	105	7 12 10	2½

4. *Criminal Justice*.—Thirty-nine cases have been tried, against 64 of the preceding year. They were all of a trifling nature. Two men were sentenced to one year's imprisonment, 1 to 6 months, 3 were flogged for petty thefts, and 32 were punished with fine.

5. *Police*.—The conduct of the Police has been satisfactory. No alteration has been made in the establishment.

Three cases of cattle theft occurred, 4 bullocks of the aggregate value of Rs. 228 being stolen, and none of them were traced.

Nineteen cases of petty theft occurred, the value of the property stolen being Rs. 446, and the amount recovered Rs. 84.

Not a single heinous crime was committed.

II.—Revenue.

6. *Land Revenue*.—Only one instalment of land revenue having been collected during 1866-67, Rs. 2,978 was due at the end of that year, of which sum it was expected Rs. 2,787 would be realized. Rs. 2,755 has been collected, the balance Rs. 32 being irrecoverable owing to deaths and desertions.

The first instalment of revenue, Rs. 1,131, due in December, has been realized. The second instalment, Rs. 2,566, is not due till May, and there is every probability of the full amount being collected.

Compared with 1866-67, the land revenue shows an increase of Rs. 247, which is principally owing to new lands being brought under cultivation in the unsettled villages.

Realized during 1866-67 ...	...	Rs. 885
Since realized ...	...	" 2,755
		3,640
Realized during 1867-68 ...	...	Rs. 1,131
2nd instalment not collected ...	...	" 2,566
		3,697
	Increase Rs.	247

7. It would be convenient in future to reckon the second instalment of land revenue of one year, which is not due until after the commencement of the next, as belonging to the year in which it is collected, instead of considering it as arrears of the preceding one.

8. *Sayer*.—The receipts from sayer are only Rs. 4,449, against Rs. 5,841, the decrease being caused by the Maunpore share of the Bombay and Agra Road, and opium dues having fallen from Rs. 4,717 to Rs. 3,476.

9. *Abkaree*.—The Abkaree receipts are Rs. 998, Rs. 931 having been realized during the preceding year of eleven months.

10. *Assessed Taxes*.—The license tax only produced Rs. 248 and created much dissatisfaction.

11. *Stamps*.—The sale of stamps realized Rs. 1,311, against Rs. 904 during the preceding year.

12. *Fines*.—The sum of Rs. 194 was realized by fines and by the sale of unclaimed property, against Rs. 294 of the preceding year.

13. *Total receipts*.—The total receipts of the pergunnah amount to Rs. 11,138, the estimate having been Rs. 9,455, and the total of the preceding eleven months Rs. 8,665.

14. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure amounts to Rs. 3,286, against Rs. 2,604 of the preceding year, the difference being caused by the Kamasdars' pay and establishment having been increased and to their having only been eleven months in 1866-67.

III.—Education.

15. *Schools*.—Last year there were 4 Hindee, 1 Oordoo, and 1 girls' schools. Of these, 2 experimental Hindee schools and the girls' schools were closed in the beginning of the year, the attendance not being sufficient to warrant their being kept up.

16. In the Maunpore Hindee school, the average daily attendance has fallen from 31 to 24, in the Oordoo school from 9 to 5, and in the Bheel school at Nahrkheree from 10 to 5; altogether in the 3 schools from 50 to 34. This is very unsatisfactory, and is attributable to the want of appreciation for education among the lower orders, of whom the whole population of the pergunnah is composed.

They cannot afford to keep their children at school long enough to enable the teaching to have a permanent effect, and seeing that the boys who leave the school speedily forget the little they have learnt, they look upon the whole thing as a farce, and only send their children with a view to pleasing the authorities.

17. The sum of Rs. 731 was expended on education, Rs. 312 being a grant-in-aid from Government, and the balance being composed of a cess of 1 per cent, on the land revenue (Rs. 253), subscriptions (Rs. 133), and school fees (Rs. 33).

IV.—Public Works.

18. No expenditure under this head has been incurred by Government.

19. From the Road Fund Rs. 1,740 has been expended in laying down moorum on the road between Maunpore and Seerpore. The Indore Durbar has carried this road on for 4 miles, and it then comes to a sudden end; the Jagheerdars of Diktan refusing to construct it through their property.

Rupees 229 were expended on the roads in the pergunnah, and a similar sum in repairing a tank near Maunpore.

A cattle pound has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 175 from the Municipal Fund.

V.—Post Office.

20. A post office has recently been established at Maunpore, but will not cover its expenses, and is found to be of very little use, as most of the correspondence which comes to Maunpore is for Burwanie and other districts south of the Vindhya Range, and has to be sorted in the Tannah, and sent on by the Road Police as formerly.

One of the reasons for which an increase to the Kamasdars' establishment was sanctioned was the work connected with the Post Office.

Under these circumstances, I do not think a post office at Maunpore at all necessary.

VI.—Miscellaneous.

21. *Dispensary.*—Six hundred and sixty-one patients were treated in the dispensary, among whom there were 10 deaths.

The dispensary is entirely kept up by Government, and its expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 536.

22. *Agriculture.*—The crops of all kinds have been very good, and a great impetus has been given to agriculture by the 20 years' settlement, which has recently been effected.

22a. *Forests.*—The jungles have been strictly preserved, and a very promising young forest of teak is growing up.

The reserved forest lands are being marked off by pillars from the lands made over to the village communities under the settlement.

VII.—Pergunnah Local Funds.

	Balance on 1st April 1867.	Receipts.	Total.	Expendi- ture.	Cash Bal- ance at end of year.
Road Fund ...	3,430	670	4,100	2,200	1,900
Municipal Fund ...	240	510	750	331	419
School Fund ...	218	320	538	265	273
TOTAL ...	3,888	1,500	5,388	2,796	2,592

23. *Local Funds.*—The receipts and expenditure from the local funds are shown in the margin, and contain no items worthy of comment.

II.—BURWANIE STATE.

I.—General Observations.

24. The condition of the State is highly satisfactory. The inhabitants of the plains and hills are equally pleased with our system of management, and dread the day when the State will be restored to a Native Ruler.

25. The changes which have taken place since the State was placed under British management in 1860 are really wonderful. The annual revenue has risen from Rs. 23,512 to Rs. 76,209. A debt of Rs. 29,430 has

been changed into a cash balance of Rs. 50,812. A strong and well-organized Police, Courts of Justice, and schools have been established where such things were unknown and where all was disorder and confusion. A third class road, 28 miles in length, has been constructed; fair-weather cart roads and good bridle roads intersect the hills in all directions where formerly one could only travel with the greatest difficulty. The Bheels, who were then regardless of law and order, plundered the people in the plains, had periodical risings, and afforded an asylum to every criminal who took refuge among them, are now leading quiet and peaceable lives. Numbers of Bheelalah cultivators have settled among them and live in security. I was particularly struck, after an absence of two years, to see the valley of the Goeer river covered with corn fields for a distance of 14 miles where before there was nothing but jungle, and in many other parts of the hills I noticed a similar change.

A few years ago, it was with the greatest difficulty that the Bheels could be induced to come in when called. They now attend promptly to every summons, and their conduct during the past year has been most satisfactory.

26. The capture and transportation of Bheema Naik and Joojaria Maukur will be productive of much good, and I hope soon to see a large and fertile tract of country in the south-east part of the State re-populated. This could not be effected previously on account of the ravages committed by the former of those malefactors.

27. In the last annual Report my *locum tenen*, Lieutenant Blowers, reported that arrangements were being made for a 20 years' land settlement in villages on the south bank of the Nerbudda. The necessary preparatory investigation has not yet been finished, and the inhabitants are not particularly anxious for a settlement, as there is little or no waste land in those villages, and the present assessment is light, and the people well off and able to afford all the little comforts they require. Under these circumstances, I do not think it would be right to reduce the Government demand, but I hope soon to be able to effect a settlement by which the revenue of the State will not be diminished, and the cultivators will have security against extra demands for a long period of years.

28. The villages which pay their land rent by a plough rate are not ready for a regular settlement, but arrangements are being made to farm a number of them to resident "wuttundars" for a term of 10 years.

29. Lieutenant Blowers in the last annual Report stated that attention would be given to improving the navigation of the Nerbudda river. The country through which the river passes after leaving Burwanie, is so barren, and so many rapids and falls occur on its course, that the probability of there ever being any traffic on it is very remote. There is a considerable river traffic in timber and grain between Burwanie and Burwai, but it would not be worth while to expend money in improving the rapids in the Burwanie portion of the river, unless the other States through which the river flows do the same in their portions of it. Colonel Keatinge, who is well known for his engineering talents, gave much thought to this subject when he was in Nimar, and failed to light on any feasible plan, so I think it must be given up for the present at all events. We will have enough to do for a long time to come in opening up the land communication through the Burwanie State. Much has been done during the past year in this direction, as will be seen in a subsequent paragraph, and more will be done in the current year.

II.—Character of the Chief.

30. I regret that I can report no improvement in the character of the Rana. The first glance at his pale shrunken face and the first grasp of his cold clammy hand, show him to be a confirmed opium-eater. It is said that he eats from one to two tolahs' weight every day.

As an experiment, the Kamadar of the Rajpore Pergunnah was placed under his orders during the past year. Although he knew he was on his trial, he could not exert himself, and did nothing but obstruct the current work by his procrastination in looking at the reports, &c., which were sent in to him. He never visited the pergunnah except on the occasion of his coming to meet me on my tour. He has so clearly proved his unfitness to manage the pergunnah, and has been such an obstruction to the current business, that I must solicit permission to place it again directly under the Native Superintendent.

In conversation he is most plausible, but out of sight he is quite unmanageable. I may mention an example of this. The Bhoolia Sahib claimed five villages adjacent to his jawur jahgeer; but, owing to their having been deserted for a great number of years, was unable to substantiate his claim to them. The Agent, Governor General, however, considered that it would be desirable to grant the villages on an "istmurar" tenure to the Bhoolia, and I represented to the Rana that very great advantages would accrue to the State if he complied with this desire, as the Bhoolia would expend much money in re-populating those villages which yield no revenue at present, and that the whole deserted pergunnah of Jelgoon, in which they are situated, would benefit greatly thereby. He seemed fully convinced by my reasoning, and agreed to give the villages as desired. It was necessary to have his assent in writing, however, and in reply to a letter from me he wrote that he had only assented out of politeness, and he has returned no reply to several other communications from me on the subject.

The revenue of the State having increased so much, I thought it only just to recommend that his personal allowance should be raised also, and it has accordingly been fixed at Rs. 14,000 per annum. I fear, however, that he will not make a good use of the money. The vices of the spendthrift and the miser are curiously united in his character. He hoards up the money which he receives and allows no one to know where he conceals it. During my last visit to Burwanie, I ascertained that his monthly expenditure after payment of his establishment and the cost of his debauchery does not exceed Rs. 600. His allowance is double this sum, and he draws it regularly; and notwithstanding this (as he himself admitted to me a short time ago), his servants were seven months in arrears, and the last settlement he had had with them was for ten months.

While neglecting and almost starving his three Ranees, he occasionally expends considerable sums on abandoned women. One of them, a common woman from the Mhow Bazar, has the principal management of his establishment, and the scenes which take place when she and the Rana are in a state of inebriety, are the talk of the town.

His case cannot be looked upon but as utterly hopeless. It is impossible to suppose that a Chief who nearly brought his State to ruin during the short period he held the reins of government, and who now manages his private affairs as just described, could ever be fit to govern the State again.

31. The conduct of Thakoor Indur Sing, the Rana's brother, has not been bad during the past year. He takes a considerable quantity of opium, but is not so flagrantly vicious as his brother. He is a dull, stupid man, and

if he ever succeeds to the Guddee, will probably be almost as bad a ruler as the Rana has proved himself.

32. The title of Rai Bahadur with a khillut of Rs. 500 has been bestowed on the Native Superintendent Venkut Ram by His Excellency the Governor General, and I am sure he well deserved this reward. I cannot express myself too highly in his praise. During the past cold weather I travelled over the whole State, and the signs of his good management are visible every where. He has completely gained the confidence of the people. I was particularly struck with the influence he has acquired over the Bheels, and with the cordial terms on which he is with their Chiefs. They are completely at his service, and are glad when they have an opportunity of doing any thing for him. This influence he has acquired by his firm and at the same time just and considerate conduct towards them.

III.—Judicial.

33. *Civil Justice*.—The following statement shows that the work of the Civil Courts has greatly increased during the current year:—

YEAR.	Suits during the year.	Disposed of.	Undisposed of at end of year.	Total value of suits disposed of.	Total cost of suits.	Average value of suits.	Average cost of suits.	Average duration of suits.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Days.
1866-67	328	316	12	18,005	1,184	56 15 7	3 12 0	17
1867-68	400	393	7	33,231	2,453	85 10 7	6 3 0	13½

34. *Sudder Ameen's Court*.—Three hundred and twenty-eight of the suits have been disposed of by the recently appointed Sudder Ameen of Burwanie. The expenses of his Court are more than covered by the fees, and it relieves the Native Superintendent of much work, and enables him to devote his whole time to the management of the State.

Appeals.—The people are greatly pleased with the Sudder Ameen. There have been only two appeals from his decisions to the Native Superintendent, who confirmed one and modified the other. There have been no appeals from the Native Superintendent to the Deputy Bheel Agent's Court.

35. *Duration of suits*.—The average duration of suits, which was 17 days last year, has been reduced to 13½ days. This average is still far from satisfactory, but no blame can be attributed to the officials for this.

The principal causes of the delay which takes place are subjects of other States being frequently engaged in the suits, and the time which punchayuts take to dispose of cases that are submitted to them. The average is much spoilt also by the Sudder Ameen holding his Court alternately at Burwanie, Rajpooor, and Unjur (a most convenient arrangement for the people), and cases which arise at any of those places remain pending until he visits that place.

36. *Criminal Justice*.—Six cases beyond the powers of the Deputy Bheel Agent were forwarded for the confirmation of the Agent, Governor General. In only one of these, a case of rape, the offence was committed in the year under review, the other cases being those of the noted outlaw Bheema Naik and his brother Sewa, and of Joojoria and two members of his gang, all whose offences were committed many years ago, but their cases happen to have been adjudicated this year.

The remaining 19 cases were all for trivial offences. One case was dismissed; the punishment of whipping was inflicted in six cases, and fine in the remaining twelve.

37. *Police*.—No alteration has been made in the Police Force, and their conduct has been good.

There has been an extraordinary absence of crime during the year. The single serious case, besides the rape case mentioned above, was one of murder. A goldsmith's shop in Burwanie was broken into. The unfortunate man hearing a noise went to see what it was caused by, and was stabbed in the heart. No clue to the perpetrators of this crime has been found.

There were seven cases of theft in which the thieves were not traced. Property to the value of Rs. 497 was carried off, of which Rs. 150 worth was recovered.

Two cases of suicide occurred.

38. *Jail*.—The daily average number of sentenced prisoners throughout the year is only five.

Two prisoners escaped* through gross negligence on the part of the Police guard, of which severe notice has been taken.

* Since re-captured.

IV.—Revenue.

39. The following statement shows the wonderful increase in the revenue of the State since it was placed under British management:—

YEARS.	Land revenue.	Sewai jamma.	Total.	Increase.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1860-61	12,508	10,914	23,512		
1861-63	13,927	10,010	23,937	9,425	
1862-63	13,650	24,040	37,690	5,063	
1863-64	14,375	28,072	42,447	4,450	
1864-65	18,580	33,601	52,181	9,734	
1865-66	19,666	39,383	59,049	6,868	
1866-67	20,636	43,192	63,828	4,779	
1867-68	21,441	54,768	76,209	12,380	Eleven months.

This great improvement has been brought about solely by the system of management which, by extricating the State from a chaos of disorder and confusion, has developed its resources, and we may hope in two or three years to raise the revenue up to a lakh of Rupees. Many petty burdens which fell heavily on certain classes of the people have been removed, and no new taxes have been imposed.

40. The greatest advance of all has taken place during the year under review. Its revenue exceeds that of the preceding year by Rs. 12,380, a rise of upwards of 19 per cent. in one year.

41. *Land Revenue*.—The land revenue has risen Rs. 762, the increase being principally on new land brought under cultivation. The whole Government demand has been realized, and there is not a Rupee outstanding.

1866-67 ...	Rs. 20,597	Rs. 314
1867-68 ...	„ 21,859	

42. *Sayer*.—The Sayer receipts have fallen Rs. 314. This slight decrease is entirely caused by the failure of the mango crop, which, during the preceding year, yielded Rs. 623.

43. *Abkaree*.—The Abkaree receipts have risen Rs. 4,082, nearly 40 per cent. This shows that the means of the inhabitants are rapidly increasing. Colonel Keatinge, when in charge of Nimar, used to consider the rise or fall of the abkaree a sure index of the prosperity of the district.

The Abkaree system is not applicable to the Bheels in the hills, who have always been allowed to distill their own liquor.

1866-67...	Rs. 17,462	clusive of the share of the Bombay and Agra road-dues, on which there has been a falling off of Rs. 1,658, have risen Rs. 8,989.
1867-68...	„ 26,452	

44. *Customs*.—The Customs receipts, ex-

The causes of this increase of *more than 51 per cent.* are—

1st.—The preceding year's containing only eleven months.

2nd.—The dues being collected direct by the State in place of the old system of farming them out to the highest bidder.

3rd.—The excellent harvest, in anticipation of which the people have exported their stores of old grain, on which the customs dues exceeded Rs. 4,000.

4th.—The impetus given to trade by the opening up of new roads, and the security with which merchandise can be conveyed along them.

5th.—A large quantity of teak cut during the preceding year was exported, and the duty raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per log. Only 1,700 logs were exported during 1866-67, and this year the number was about 3,500, but not more than 500 of these were cut during the year.

	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fines ...	1,211	988
Judicial fees ...	1,640	2,245
Unclaimed property ...	1,236	491
Earnings of prisoners ...	158	53
Total ...	4,245	3,777

45. *Law and Justice*.—The account in the margin, which shows a falling off of Rs. 468, under the head of "Law and Justice," does not appear to require any further explanation.

46. *Miscellaneous.*—The miscellaneous receipts exceed those of last year by Rs. 944. This increase is principally caused by various "huks" of Bheema Naik having been forfeited and those of the Mundloee of Unjur, disallowed by the Agent, Governor General, having been transferred from the deposit account to the credit of the State.

1866-67 ... Rs. 543
1867-68 ... „ 1,487

47. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure exceeds that of the preceding year by Rs. 8,410.

48. The charges against the land have been increased by moities of the allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem conferred on the Deputy Bheel Agent as Superintendent, and of the increased salary to the Native Superintendent.

1866-67 ... Rs. 2,777
1867-68 ... „ 4,107

49. The charges against law have been increased by the same items, and, in addition, by the appointment of a Sudder Ameen on Rs. 60 per mensem.

1866-67 ... Rs. 3,929
1867-68 ... „ 5,455

	Police.	Political charges.
	Rs.	Rs.
1866-67 ...	11,231	5,243
1867-68 ...	12,219	5,395

50. The difference in the cost of the police and in the political charges, is caused solely by the preceding financial year having contained only eleven months.

51. The State charges have been increased, the Rana's personal allowance having been raised from Rs. 10,600 to Rs. 14,000 with effect from the 1st November last.

1866-67 ... Rs. 10,175
1867-68 ... „ 11,844

52. *Miscellaneous.*—The miscellaneous expenditure amounts to Rs. 5,987, the principal items being—

1st.—Compensation on account of the dearness of grain, Rs. 2,321. Although the crops are so good this year in Burwanie, the demand for grain is great in other parts of the country, and, consequently, the price has fallen very little.

2nd.—The proclaimed reward of Rs. 2,000 for the apprehension of Bheema Naik has been paid to his captors.

3rd.—An Arab stallion was purchased for Rs. 500 with the view of improving the breed of horses. Burwanie is not at all a horse-breeding district, and only 12 mares have been served by the stallion throughout the year.

V.—Education.

53. *School Committee.*—During my tour through the State, I found that the schools were not getting on nearly as well as they ought. This was, in my opinion, mainly attributable to the want of interest taken in them by the influential inhabitants. To remedy this I have formed committees at Burwanie, Rajpoor, and Unjur, and the members, who belong to all castes and are men of respectable position, have promised to visit the schools regularly and to use their influence in promoting the efficiency of the schools in every way. People are apt to put a much higher value on

what they have to pay for than on that which they get for nothing; and, more with the view of getting the people to take a real interest in the schools than of saving the coffers of the State, I have induced the communities of Burwanie and Rajpore to raise their annual contributions of Rs. 96 each to Rs. 500 and Rs. 400 respectively, and the people of Unjur, who have hitherto contributed nothing, have agreed to pay Rs. 150 per annum.

Under these circumstances the prospects of education may be considered very promising, and our means having been so much increased, many improvements will be introduced during the current year. This will be the subject of a further communication.

54. *Schools*.—The working of the schools as shown in the table in the margin, with the exception of the amount raised by contribution, does not compare favorably with that of the preceding year; but this is not difficult to account for.

	1866-67.	1867-68.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of schools ...	22	14	...	8
Ditto of scholars ...	583	439	...	144
Average attendance ...	394	279	...	115
Subscriptions from the people ...	837	1,468	1,111	...
Grant-in-aid from State	1,976	1,324	...	652
Total cost, Rs.	2,353	2,812	1,111	643

Six of the 22 schools returned last year were only experimental ones under the putwaree of villages, who received an allowance of Rs. 2 per month. The work was most distasteful to them, and

the schools consequently failed, and they were closed last September.

Two other schools were closed by me in January last, those of Burda and Kusrawud. The average attendance at each was only eight boys, and the two villages being close to Burwanie, I did not consider it worth while to carry on the schools.

The falling off in the number of scholars and in the daily average attendance is attributable to the want of interest taken by the better classes of the people in the schools, and to the masters being wretchedly under-paid, and to some of them being very inferior men. This will be remedied as far as possible during the current year.

55. I am greatly pleased with the energy and intelligence of Sooba Shostree, the Inspector of Schools. In addition to his regular work he conducts an English class at Burwanie; but his other duties occupy him so much that he has not been able to devote sufficient time to it.

56. I have not yet been able to engage an English master, as sanctioned in your letter No. 1201, dated 1st October last.

57. *Hindee Schools*.—The Hindee schools at Burwanie, Rajpore, and Surana went through their examinations very satisfactorily.

58. *Girls' Schools*.—The Girls' schools established at Burwanie and Rajpore have proved failures as yet, and I fear it will be necessary to close the one at the latter place.

59. *Bheel Schools*.—Three Bheel schools were established during the preceding year at the posts at Sillawud, Pattee, and Bhowtee, the teachers

being sepoy of the Malwah Bheel Corps. Only two or three boys of the regiment attended the schools at Sillavud and Pattee, and it is not worth while to keep them up. The school at Bhoutee was a little more successful, a few Bheelalah boys having attended it, and a more competent man has been sent there in place of the sepoy who had charge of it.

VI.—Public Works.

60. The expenditure on public works is Rs. 12,156, against Rs. 8,586 in the preceding year. Owing to the paucity of the inhabitants and to their being engaged in agricultural and other occupations during the greater part of the year, as much work cannot be got through as could be desired.

61. The following is an abstract statement of the manner in which the expenditure has been incurred:—

		Ra.	Ra.
Repairs and improvements to the Rana's Palace	...	2,012	
School house at Burwanie	... ..	1,615	
Construction of the Burwanie dam and tank	...	1,947	
Ditto Oochee nullah ditto	...	1,363	
Petty works and miscellaneous repairs	... ..	854	
			7,791
<i>Burwanie and Jookwana Road.</i>			
Laying down moorum for six miles	... ..	1,540	
Six causeways	... ..	914	
Repairs	... ..	35	
			2,489
Opening up and repairing hill roads	... ..		930
Improving river ghauts	... ..		107
Native Surveyor and establishment	... ..		839
Total Rs.	...		12,156

62. *School-house.*—A school-house at Burwanie, capable of accommodating about 180 children, has been almost completed. The remaining outlay on it will be more than covered by the contributions of the people, amounting to above Rs. 500. Getting the people into the way of contributing to works of this sort, is of great importance.

63. *Tanks.*—The dams of the Burwanie and Oochee nullahs tanks will be finished before the rains, at an aggregate cost of about Rs. 6,000. These works will be highly re-productive.

The Native Superintendent has been indefatigable in looking after them, and the Native Surveyor Hurree Baboo has also exerted himself greatly.

64. Next year, if sufficient labor can be obtained, we hope to construct another large tank and masonry weirs across three large streams.

65. *Roads.*—A really good road, moorumed throughout its whole length of 27 miles, connecting Burwanie with the Bombay and Agra road, has been nearly completed, only a few causeways or "Irish bridges" remaining to be constructed.

66. Great attention has been paid to opening up hill roads, particularly the one from Rajpore *via* Nowallie to Candeish. It is quite passable

for carts, and there is considerable traffic on it already, and it will be greatly improved during the current year.

VII.—Post Office.

67. There is no imperial post in the Burwanie State, but postal communications are kept up by the Police.

IX.—Military.

68. *Detachment Malwa Bheel Corps.*—Owing to the peaceable state in which the Bheels are at present, the detachments of the Malwa Bheel Corps in the Sathpoora hills have been reduced from 118 to 64 men.

X.—Miscellaneous.

69. *Boundary disputes.*—No new boundary disputes have arisen, and the old boundary dispute with the Holkar State, which was investigated by the Political Agent in Nimar, has not yet been decided.

XI.—Agriculture, &c.

70. *Agriculture.*—This year has been a most favorable one for agriculture, and its results in comparison with those of 1866-67 is shown in the following table :—

Description of crops.	1866-67.			1867-68.			INCREASE.		
	Beegahs under cultivation.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.	Beegahs.	Approximate out-turn.	Approximate value.	Beegahs.	Out-turn.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Cereals ...	42,789	1,12,263	1,92,163	46,400	1,55,544	2,58,190	3,661 (Decrease 552)	43,282	66,027 (Decrease 5,106)
Cotton ...	4,536	6,803	27,210	8,684	7,368	22,104		565	
Miscellaneous	480	563	8,221	580	1,114	15,492	180	551	7,271
TOTAL ...	47,705	1,19,628	2,27,594	50,644	1,64,026	2,95,786	2,959	44,393	68,192

71. A small quantity of Hingun Ghat cotton seed was sown, but the people had no confidence in it, and took no trouble in its cultivation. They have now learnt, however, what a superior plant it produces, and, at their request, I have ordered a large quantity of seed from the Cotton Commissioner, Central Provinces, which will be sown during the approaching rains.

72. *Rainfall.*—There was only 17·7 inches of rain during the year, but it fell most favorably for the crops, and no want was felt.

73. *Forests.*—Much attention is paid to the preservation of the teak forests. The cutting of teak is entirely prohibited in the eastern portion of the hills, and in the remainder of the hills, only the Bheels and Bheelalabs are allowed to cut logs of a certain size; and, owing to this restriction, and to the duty having been raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per log, more logs are not cut than the forest can bear. Only about 500 logs were cut during the year under review.

74. *Population*.—The table in the margin shows an increase of 1,396 in the population during the year—that is, about 5½ per cent.

YEAR.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
1866-67 ...	6,877	7,630	5,371	4,230	24,117
1867-68 ...	7,600	7,023	5,048	4,480	25,513
Increase ...	629	293	277	197	1,396

75. *Dispensary*.—Six hundred and ninety-nine patients were treated in the Burwanie dispensary during the year. There were seven deaths among them.

The native doctor is a very good man, and the people have much confidence in him.

Sanction was obtained for the establishment of a dispensary at Rajpore, and a building has been got ready for the purpose. The native doctor appointed to take charge of it, arrived only a few days before the year closed.

76. *Vaccination*.—Only 315 children have been vaccinated, 261 cases being successful. The vaccinator is a lazy, good-for-nothing man, and application has been made to the Civil Surgeon at Indore to send another man in his place.

77. *Public Health*.—With the increase of cultivation, the climate of the Burwanie State has considerably improved. It is still very bad, however, between September and December, fever and dysentery being always prevalent during that period of the year.

Small-pox in a mild form prevailed epidemically during the months of July and August. Seven cases were treated in the dispensary, of which six were cured, and one died.

III.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

78. *General management*.—The Bombay and Agra road from Mhow to Bhoregurb, a distance of 90 miles, is under the superintendence of the Deputy Bheel Agent, who is assisted by the Deputy Magistrate at Khull.

79. *Traffic*.—Notwithstanding the railway being open to Khundwah, the traffic has considerably increased on the old road during the past year. This is mainly attributable to the bad state of the Indore and Khundwah road, and to the insufficient arrangements for crossing the Nerbudda at Kheree Ghat, during the monsoon; but a large proportion of the increase is due to the unusual quantity of grain. One lakh ten thousand six hundred and sixteen maunds, or about 3,950 tons, exported from Candeish and countries south of the Nerbudda to Malwa. There will always be a great local traffic on this road, notwithstanding the railway.

The total value of imports by this line was about Rs. 14,18,530, and exports about Rs. 27,04,800, during the year.

80. *Cotton*.—The exportation of cotton by this road was only 4,269 bales against 7,917, during the preceding year.

81. *Opium*.—In 1866-67, 12,587 chests of opium were despatched by this line from Indore, and 8,229 from Whar and Rutlam;—total 20,816 chests.

This year all the Indore opium was despatched by the railway; but 12,175 chests from Dhar and Rutlam were sent down by the Sindwah road, and it is expected that the opium from the scales at those two places will always be exported by this line.

82. *Road and Opium dues.*—The account in the margin shows that the

	1866-67.	1867-68.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dues levied on goods in transit ..	15,276	18,592
Old tax of 4 annas per chest, in lieu of Kupper		
Kirana	26,02 0	15,219
Opium Dues	41,298	31,811
	30,567	2,915
Total	71,853	62,726
DEBIT.		
Expenses of collection and Road Police, 10		
per cent. Fund, and 15 per cent. for repairs		
to road	29,684	20,844
Balance to be divided ..	42,219	41,882

dues on merchandise have yielded Rs. 3,316 more than during the preceding year; but owing to the Indore opium having been despatched *via* Khundwah, the total road and opium dues collections have fallen from Rs. 71,853 to 62,726, a decrease of Rs. 9,127. This was foreseen, and the most economical arrangements, consistent with efficiency, were introduced. The cost of the Police establishment

is only Rs. 5,830, against Rs. 13,680 of the preceding year. Consequently, the balance to be divided among the sharers is Rs. 41,882, a decrease of only Rs. 337 on the dividend of the preceding year.

83. *Ten per cent. Fund.*—The receipts of the ten per cent. fund have necessarily decreased proportionally with the fall in the road collections, the amount being Rs. 6,313, against Rs. 7,831 of 1866-67.

	Rs.
1 Establishment	4,681
2 Public Works	681
3 Dispensary	808
4 Contingencies	836
Total	6,533

84. The expenditure is Rs. 6,533, against Rs. 7,342 of 1866-67, and the cash balance of the fund is Rs. 8,897.

85. The establishment kept up by the fund (the Deputy Magistrate, three police karkoons or inspectors, dispensary, &c.) is the same as before.

86. *Bridge Fund.*—The collections at the Trestle bridge and ferry at Khull, amount to Rs. 10,149, against Rs. 9,843 of 1866-67.

	Rs.
Establishment	2,373
Constructing and removing bridge	1,046
Repairs to boats	800
Contingencies	769
Total	4,458
Public Works	10,937
Grand Total	15,425

87. The ordinary expenditure is much the same during both years; but the sum of Rs. 10,937 has been expended on the causeway and approaches to the river, and I regret to have to report that a large sum has been thrown away.

88. During my absence in England, it was decided that the works, estimated to cost Rs. 9,940, should be executed by the Public Works Department.

89. The estimate for the causeway, 386 feet long by 24 feet broad, was Rs. 4,318. Before the rains, 330 feet by 24 feet were constructed, at the cost of Rs. 4,108, and the work was of such a disgraceful description that one month's traffic ruined it, and it will have to be entirely renewed next cold weather.

90. Preparatory to improving the northern monsoon approach, a wall was built down the centre of it, which was removed as soon as the river rose, as it cut off all communication with the ferry boats.

91. The southern monsoon approach was estimated to cost Rs. 3,350. About half the work was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 4,862.

92. These three items make a total of Rs. 9,069 expended by the Public Works Department, and there is Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 2,500 worth of substantial work to show for it.

93. Nearly double the amount of the original estimate will be expended before all the works planned are completed. Fortunately there is a large cash balance (Rs. 25,211) in the bridge fund.

94. In the above remarks I do not wish to imply any censure on Mr. Pemberton, the Executive Engineer, who works as hard as any man can do. The works at Khull are so distant from his head quarters that he could not look after them himself, and his overseers have been either rogues or fools, or both.

95. On my urgent representation the Agent, Governor General, directed that the execution of the works should be made over to me, the Engineer lending me his aid in planning and laying them out. This arrangement was carried out in December last, and I placed Nujufkhan, the Deputy Magistrate at Khull, in immediate charge of the work. He has had much experience in Engineering under Colonel Keatinge, and has thrown all his zeal and energy into the work. He is never absent from it except when engaged in other duties. I never saw a man more devoted to work. He has one tent pitched where the lime is burnt, and another close to the causeway; and by his constant supervision, and making the work-people contented by paying them the wages they have earned as often as they wish, he gets about double the quantity of work executed by them, that the Public Works Department did.

96. He has constructed 360 feet by 12 feet of causeway, in the most substantial manner with cut stone and lime at a cost of Rs. 2,125 (the Public Works Department expended Rs. 4,108 on 330 feet of the same causeway; the work being of the disgraceful nature above described), and about Rs. 600 more will be required to finish the half of the causeway.

97. The Deputy Magistrate has also collected a quantity of materials for the quays and other works at the southern monsoon approach, and the works are now being carried on with the greatest energy, and with as much economy as is compatible with durability.

98. *Fine stray cattle and deceased estate Funds.*—The receipts and

	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Cash balance.
Fine Fund	157	84	2,810
Stray Cattle Fund	452	120	1,796
Deceased estate	176	141	3,439

disbursements of the Fine Stray Cattle and deceased estate are shown in the margin, and do not contain any item which require comment. They are very similar to those of the preceding year.

99. *Judicial, criminal.*—Only 25 road cases were tried in the Court of the Deputy Bheel Agent and of the Deputy Magistrate, and they were all of a trivial nature, the highest punishment inflicted being six months imprisonment.

100. Six cases of highway robbery occurred, but none of them were of a serious character, the total amount of the property robbed being only Rs. 456, of which Rs. 60 worth was recovered. Four of those cases occurred in Holkar's Pergunnah of Hosilpore between Mhow and Maunpoor, one in the Maunpoor Pergunnah and one on the Candeish boundary.

101. Four cases of cattle-stealing occurred, the cattle stolen being valued at Rs. 273, and one bullock, value Rs. 60, being recovered.

102. A half chest of opium, value Rs. 750, and a bale of silk, value Rs. 470, were stolen from dhurmsallahs, and the thieves could not be traced.

103. Eight cases of petty theft occurred, in which property valued at Rs. 287 was stolen, Rs. 271 worth being recovered.

104. *Police.*—Looking at the length of the road, 90 miles, and the great traffic on it, the small amount of crime speaks well for the Police arrangements, and much credit is due to the Deputy Magistrate at Khull for the energy which he infuses into the whole of the establishment under him.

105. During the preceding year the Police were reduced by twenty-five sowars and thirty piadahs, and a further reduction of ten piadahs was made during the year under report, and a further saving was effected by raising the pay of the piadahs from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 in lieu of granting them compensation on account of the dearness of supplies which promised to become a permanent increase of nearly Rs. 2 per mensem to their pay, there being very little probability of supplies becoming cheap in that part of the country for many years to come.

106. There are now on the road only five sowars and 58 footmen, who are superintended by the Deputy Magistrate and three Police karkoons or inspectors.

107. *Dispensary.*—The Returns of the Khull Dispensary, which is kept up at the cost of the ten per cent. fund, show 671 patients and 11 deaths, against 696 patients and 5 deaths during the preceding year.

Much inconvenience has been caused by the delay of the authorities at Saugor complying with indents for medicine.

108. *Dhurmsallahs.*—There are 11 dhurmsallahs on the road kept up by the ten per cent. fund, the pay of the chuprassies in charge being covered by the levy of half an anna per cart.

109. *State of the road.*—A large quantity of moorum was laid down on the road, but it was not rolled, and the outlay incurred has consequently been almost entirely thrown away, and the road is in as bad a state as ever.

Had the unmade side roads been cleared of stones and the remains of the moorum heaps, the main traffic would have gone on the side roads, and the moorum that was spread would have been saved for the approaching rains.

IV.—BAGODE PERGUNNAH.

110. *General Observations.*—The Bagode Pergunnah has recently been transferred from the Central Provinces to the charge of the Deputy Bheel Agent.

111. It belongs to the Dewas State, but, being completely isolated from the other possessions of that State, it was, with the Rajah's concurrence placed under British management in the year 1831.

112. *Geographical*.—It extends along the foot of the Vindhyan hills for about ten miles, its breadth being about six miles. It contains nominally 46 villages, but only 16 are inhabited, and of these five are "khasgee," and their revenue, amounting at present to about Rs. 1,100, goes to the private purse of the Chiefs of Dewas.

113. *Population*.—The population of the pergunnah is 1,323, about 22 to the square mile, the most numerous castes being Bunjorahs, Bheelalabs, and Jhats.

114. *Revenue*.—During the first ten years of British management the revenue averaged Rs. 165, during the second decade Rs. 254, during the third Rs. 517, and during the last six years Rs. 1,225. There is every reason to expect that it will continue to increase at an equally rapid rate.

115. During the past year the revenue amounted to Rs. 1,278, as shown in the margin. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 535, and the balance Rs. 744 will be remitted to the Chiefs of Dewas.

				Rs.
1. Land Revenue	...	...	...	693
2. Abkarees	...	...	...	85
3. Opium	...	...	...	64
4. Forests	...	...	...	357
5. Fines, &c.	...	...	...	79
Total				<u>1,278</u>

116. *Pergunnah Establishment*.—The revenue is collected by a mehalkurrie assisted by five piadahs, who

has inferior powers in civil and criminal matters, all heavy cases being sent on to the Deputy Bheel Agent.

117. *Land settlement*.—No land settlement has been made in the pergunnah, but the villages have been leased to farmers for periods of from 15 to 20 years.

118. *Forests*.—A large portion of the pergunnah is waste land covered with jungle, and the forests are preserved according to the Central Provinces rules.

119. *Schools*.—There are no schools in the pergunnah; but one is about to be established.

V.—BHOOMIAHS.

120. *Jamnia*.—The affairs of the Bhoomiah of Jamnia, who is a minor, were brought under British management during the preceding year, and Moonashee Ramnath was placed in charge of the estate.

The whole estate is in a very unsatisfactory condition, but I hope that this will soon be remedied.

121. *Land Revenue*.—The land revenue for the current year was estimated at Rs. 5,000, but only Rs. 100 of this amount has been realized. The rubbee crops were very inferior, and yielded only sufficient for the subsistence of the cultivators, and the re-payment of the advances for the purchase of seed, amounting to Rs. 1,397. Under these circumstances their petition to be allowed to pay the rents of the whole year in one instalment after the khureef harvest, was granted. This they will no doubt be able to do, as the crops are remarkably good. Formerly it was the custom to realize the revenue before the crops were gathered in, and the people were consequently obliged to borrow the wherewithal from money-lenders. The date of payment has now been postponed until after the harvest, as in the adjacent pergunnah of Maunpobr.

122. *Total Income*.—The total receipts of the estate during the year was Rs. 8,759, and if to this is added Rs. 5,000 on account of the land revenue unrealized, the income of the estate becomes Rs. 13,759.

123. *Expenditure*.—The ordinary expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,193, but in addition to this Rs. 2,918 were expended in advances to cultivators of seed for the khureef crops. This advance will certainly be recovered. The ex-kamdar Bhopjee had formerly been in the habit of advancing seed, but he refused to do so this year, and it is a great matter to get the people out of his clutches. No interest will be taken on the advances, and it is hoped that the cultivators will be independent of advances for their next crops.

124. *Arrears*.—The land revenue appears to be most oppressive, as the arrears are becoming larger year by year. I find that the arrears of 1864-65 amounted to Rs. 1,021, of 1865-66 to Rs. 1,150, and of last year to Rs. 1,776; only Rs. 17 of the latter sum have been recovered, and I would strongly recommend that the balance Rs. 1,759 be remitted. As stated above, the cultivators have to pay the revenue of the whole year and the advances of seed out of the khureef harvest, and it is hoped that they will have sufficient over for their subsistence and for seed for the next crops. It would be impossible for them to pay up the arrears in addition to all this, and I am certain it will be a wise act to write them off entirely. If the people once get a fair start, their rents having been equitably adjusted, a matter to which I shall shortly devote my attention, I have no doubt that the State will soon be brought into a prosperous condition. At present the cultivators, being burdened with a debt, have no heart in their pursuits.

125. *Debt*.—The ex-kamdar has a claim of Rs. 48,536 against the estate. Arrangements are being made to compromise this claim, and the estate will be clear of debt before the Bhoomiah attains his majority, as the income, which is at present nearly Rs. 14,000, will certainly increase, and the regular expenditure is only about Rs. 5,000.

126. *Bheel "paras" in dispute*.—A large portion of the Bhoomiah's estate, 47 Bheel "paras" or hamlets, has been claimed by Holkar, Scindhia, Dhar, the Maunpore Pergunnah, and the Bhoomiah of Rajgurh, and the case has not yet been settled.

127. *Bhoomiahs of Rajgurh, &c.*—The other Bhoomiahs under this Agency are those of Rajgurh, Gurhee, Barroodpoora, and Koteeday.

The conduct has been good during the year under report, and this Report has already extended to such length that it is not advisable to enter into details regarding them, which may not be considered necessary.

VI.—HOLKAR.

128. I am unable to furnish any statistics of the districts of the Holkar State, about 5,000 square miles in extent, under my supervision.

129. The people are said to be dissatisfied with the land settlement recently made in the Khurgone district, but the dissatisfaction cannot be very great, as very few have emigrated into other States.

130. The pergunnahs of Kusrawud, Dhurgaum, and Burwai have been recently made over to the Maharajah Holkar. The people are naturally much grieved at being separated from the British Government, whose subjects

they have been for so long, but the durbar appears to have treated them with much consideration as yet, having, whenever there was an opportunity, placed old Nimar officials in the appointments connected with the pergunnahs.

The people look forward with much dread, however, to the time when their twenty years' land settlement will expire.

131. The Indore Durbar appears to have gained greatly by the exchange. The customs collections, which were abolished by the British Government, have been re-established and are said to yield about Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

132. *Boundaries.*—Captain Bannerman and I have recently laid down the boundary between the Teekree Pergunnah of Dhar and the surrounding pergunnahs of Holkar, a distance of 46 miles, the whole of which was in dispute. Both durbars have privately expressed themselves satisfied with our decision, but our proceedings have not yet been officially submitted owing to delay in the preparation of the maps.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY IN WESTERN MALWA FOR 1867-68.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Colonel W. T. Hughes assumed charge of the Political Agent's Office in the beginning of July 1867.

2. No political event of general interest has occurred in the States under the control of this Agency during the past year.

3. The general health has been good, and no epidemic diseases have prevailed.

4. Excessive rains in the latter part of the last monsoon season did much damage to the autumn crops, and the consequent advance on the ordinary prices of the staple articles of food pressed heavily upon the poorer classes. But matters mended with the prospect of a good spring harvest, and this notwithstanding that in February, in certain localities, the standing crops were almost destroyed by a violent hail storm. The crops of grain and opium now being stored are unusually luxuriant. But little, if any, cotton has been grown for exportation.

5. In spite of good harvests the prices which have for many years prevailed in Western Malwa would be considered famine prices in most parts of India. The cultivation of opium, extensive though it be, will not wholly account for this unsatisfactory state of things. The heavy export duties imposed by Native States have much to say to it.

6. Trade during the past year has been confined almost entirely to the export of opium and to the import of salt, grain, and English clothes and piece-goods. No reliable Returns as to the value of this traffic can be obtained except from the States under British management. The principal lines of traffic are the Mhow and Nusseerabad road in course of construction, the Agra and Bombay road, and the roads to the westward leading to Guzerat and Baroda.

7. The Police of the States generally is inefficient, affording but little security to life and property.

8. Some attempts at education are made by all the States, with the exception of Sillana and the Dewas and Tonk Pergunnahs. Education, however, in Western Malwa is as yet in its infancy. There are tolerable schools at Jourah and Rutlam which boast of English classes, but these to be really useful require more efficient masters than can be secured by present salaries and a proper school curriculum.

9. The territories comprised within the limits of the Western Malwa Agency are recapitulated in margin for easy reference, and remarks on the condition of these States are appended.
- State of Jowrah.
Do. of Rutlam.
Do. of Seestamow.
Do. of Sillana.
24 Perghs. of Gwalior State.
21 Do. of Indore do.
4 Do. of Jhalra Patan.
8 Do. of Dewas.
1 Do. of Tonk.

10. Owing to the intermixture of States and boundaries, the international and interjurisdictional cases which arise are very numerous, and these are brought for decision to the Political Agent.

11. But little improvement has taken place in the state of affairs on the Pertabgurh, Banswarrah, and Oodeypoor frontiers. Raids by Bheels or other marauders from beyond the border continue to be made, and it is difficult to obtain either the restitution of plundered cattle or compensation for injuries committed.

12. The military forces maintained by the respective States are as shown in the last Report.

13. Fifteen Thakoors whose "tunkhas" aggregate Rs. 20,160 guaranteed by the British Government receive these annual payments by Maharajah Scindhia through this Office. Other "tunkhadars" receive their allowances direct from Scindhia, Holkar, and Dewas.

14. The only ancient architectural structures worthy of preservation in Western Malwa are those to be found at Oojein amongst the ruins of the first city of that name. These structures have already been fully reported on by me.

CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

15. *Jowrah*.—This State, now under British superintendence owing to the minority of Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan, continues to be satisfactorily managed by the Kamdar Huzrut Noor Khan.

16. The young Nawab is in his 14th year. His general health has somewhat improved, but his constitution is weak. Under the guidance of his tutor, Mr. Gibbon, the Nawab has made considerable progress in his English studies. He has also a tolerable knowledge of Persian.

17. The Kamdar Huzrut Noor Khan appears to be popular with and respected by all classes, and to be actuated by a sincere desire for the well-being of the State. The Budget system, which was introduced three years ago, works well and is highly approved of by the Kamdar. No appeals have been made from his decisions in judicial cases.

18. Very liberal allowances from the State treasury were made by the late Nawab to his immediate relatives. Some time before his death these allowances were subjected to a deduction of 10 per cent. in consequence of financial difficulties; and the recipients were informed that as soon as circumstances would allow of it, the deduction would cease. The present flourishing state of the exchequer has enabled the Kamdar to carry out the promise of the late Nawab; and since the beginning of 1868 all allowances have been paid in full. This entails on the State an extra expenditure of Rs. 7,246-8-0 per annum.

19. The extravagant demands made upon the Jowrah State by Her Highness the Begum Aolid, widow of the late Nawab Ghous Mahomed Khan, have been submitted to arbitration, and the decision arrived at is adverse to the lady's claims. On this subject a full report has been submitted to the Agent, Governor General.

20. A proposal which has for its object the liquidation of Her Highness' debts from the State treasury is now under consideration.

21. Throughout the Jowrah territory there is a general appearance of progress and prosperity. The revenue steadily increases whilst the amount of State debts is as steadily reduced. Last year's revenue amounted to Salim Shaes Ra. 9½ lakhs, and the balance of debt (which on the demise of Nawab Ghous Mahomed Khan was over 8 lakhs,) is now less than four.

22. Great improvements in the town of Jowrah have been made within the last twelve months. Sanitary measures are enforced. Trade thrives and content prevails. Streets have been widened, drained, and lighted by oil lamps. A handsome tomb of white marble has been built in memory of the late Nawab, and the grounds and gardens around the Nawab's palace have been enclosed by a substantial wall of masonry. Arrangements have been made to enclose the town by a similar wall, the cost of which will be met one-half by the State, and one-half by the merchants and traders. The work is estimated to extend over four years at an annual expenditure of Ra. 40,000.

23. Forty new wells have been constructed in the districts by the State. The additional land brought under cultivation by these wells and a 20-years' settlement which has been made of villages whose leases have expired, have added considerably to the revenue.

24. Of the road between Jowrah and Mehidpoor, 7 miles have been metalled, and works on the remainder of the road are in progress. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town 2½ miles of metalled road have been laid down. The State has undertaken to contribute Ra. 59,687 towards the construction of the Mhow and Nusseerabad road (*vide* Public Works Section) and the first instalment of that sum has been paid.

25. State schools are supported in the town of Jowrah and in the principal villages. The English class in the town school is well attended, but it is much in want of an efficient master.

26. A Telegraph Office is to be opened at Jowrah in the course of this month. The merchants of the place are very desirous for the establishment of this Office, and the State has undertaken to provide a suitable building and to pay a portion of the cost of the establishment if the receipts do not cover expenditure.

27. The dispensary is efficiently superintended, and the patients who resort to it are of all classes.

28. *Rutlam*.—The youthful Rajah Runjeet Singh is but from 7 to 8 years of age. He is very quick and intelligent, and promises well in every way. His education progresses satisfactorily.

29. The results attained under British management in the several departments of this State are detailed in the accompanying Report from the Superintendent, Meer Shahamut Ally. They are satisfactory.

30. There is evidently some mistake in figures in para. 4 of the Superintendent's Report, otherwise with deaths to births standing as more than 2 to 1, we might shortly expect to hear of the depopulation of the town of Rutlam.

31. The 10 years' village settlement which is gradually being effected in Rutlam territory is popular with the villagers and advantageous to the State.

32. Looking to the state of the cotton market and the unsatisfactory results obtained in the North-Western Provinces from foreign cotton seed (as published in the Government Gazette) it has not been considered desirable to

make any further experiments in Rutlam with such seed ; but a small supply of wheat and grass seeds properly packed is now on its way from England, and these will be carefully cultivated.

33. The roads and bridges constructed in Rutlam territory during the last three years have had much to say to the gradual increase of trade that has taken place. The road to Guzerat through Baajna will, when completed, be an immense accommodation to the public, and strange to say the people of Rutlam appear thoroughly to appreciate the advantages they derive from these improvements in their communications.

34. Rutlam contributes Rs. 62,500 towards the Mhow and Nusseera-bad road, which sum is to be liquidated by instalments.

35. It is unnecessary for me to add more to the Superintendent's Reports ; but I would record my opinion that his administration of affairs has been highly advantageous to the State.

36. *Seetamow.*—The death of the venerable Raja Raj Singh was noticed in last year's Report. He was succeeded by his grandson, Rajah Bhowanee Singh, who had for many years previously been associated with his grandfather in the management of the State.

37. Rajah Bhowanee Singh was installed by the Governor General's Agent during his last cold weather tour in Malwa, and on that occasion presented a nuzzerana of 51 Gold Mohurs, receiving the usual khillut.

38. The pecuniary embarrassments of the State are great, and the heavy tribute payable to Scindhia is in consequence in arrears. The revenue is less than 1½ lakhs, whilst the tribute payable is Rs. 55,000 per annum.

39. In State affairs the present Raja appears to be desirous to be guided by the advice of the British authorities and to earn for himself the consideration that was shown to the grandfather.

40. *Sillana.*—The revenue of this State is about 1½ lakhs, and the tribute payable to Maharaja Scindhia is Rs. 42,000. I am unable to report any improvement either in the management of the State or in the debauched habits of the Rajah.

41. His treasury is empty and his debts increase. The town itself presents a melancholy appearance, one quarter being in ruins and altogether deserted. The school-house built whilst the State was under British management has been pulled down.

42. At the suggestion of the Post Office authorities a Post Office was opened at Sillana in the beginning of this year.

43. *Scindhia's Pergunnahs.*—An attempt has been made to improve the administration of justice in these districts by an augmentation of the officials and a re-arrangement of the zillahs. The eight pergunnahs of Shajehanpore and Aung were formerly under one Soobah and two Naib Soobahs. These have now been divided into two zillahs of four pergunnahs each ; each zillah being administered by one Soobah and two Naib Soobahs. The zillahs of Mundissore and Neemuch have been similarly separated and dealt with. These changes have involved the dismissal of three Girai officers, and the removal to Neemuch of the Girai officer formerly located at Mundissore. The new system has not been established long enough to allow of an opinion being formed as to its working. Some slight additional authority has

been vested in the Sir Soobah and his subordinates, but to ensure efficiency, the powers delegated to those officials should be still further increased and their pay considerably raised.

44. In the autumn of last year a Regiment of Infantry, three Field Battery Guns, and two Squadrons of Cavalry were detached from the Lushkur to Bhyrongurh (Oojen) where it is understood that these troops are to be permanently cantoned. A Company of Infantry was at the same time detached for Police duties to Augor from the Regiment at Shajehanpore. I am not aware that any reduction has been made amongst the Sibundies by whom those duties were formerly taken.

45. No statistics are furnished to this Agency, but the revenue is said to have increased, and the cultivators generally seem contented.

46. The Police arrangements carried out by the Naib Sir Soobah Pirhoo Lall have perhaps effected some slight diminution of crime; but it cannot be said that as yet there has been any general improvement in the administration of justice in these pergunnahs.

47. The merchants and traders of Oojein are most anxious that an opium weighing godown should be established in their town, and the Durbar has been addressed on the subject, but as yet sanction has not been given.

48. A Telegraph Office will be opened at Mundissore as soon as the Durbar furnishes the guarantee as to the cost of its establishment, which on behalf of the traders of the place it has agreed to give.

49. During the past year the Government mail has been once plundered within Gwalior territory. This occurred on the 27th ultimo, near the village of Tilwarra, 6 or 7 miles from Augor. One banghy parcel, value Rs. 36, was carried off. Other parcels and all letters in the bags were recovered. The perpetrators of the outrage have not been traced.

50. The amount of compensation to be paid by the British Government to the Gwalior Durbar, for the land required for the extension of the Neemuch Cantonment has been settled.

51. *Holkar's Pergunnahs.*—The last Agency Report alluded to the depredations committed on Indore frontier villages by the outlawed Thakoor of Gagronee, Motee Singh. In January last a party of the Central India Horse was detached to effect this man's capture and to disperse his band. He, finding himself hard pressed, on the 21st February surrendered with three of his followers to the Assistant Political Agent at Goona. The hired plunderers associated with Motee Singh were surprised by the detachment Central India Horse in their hiding place in the jungles; their leader Daoran Khan (who styles himself "Jemadar of Willaities") and three of his band were captured and one of the latter killed. Motee Singh's case is now under investigation in this Office, and will be fully reported on.

52. His rebellion was caused altogether by the grasping policy of the Maharaja Holkar, which has created very general discontent throughout these pergunnahs.

53. Another instance is that of Thakoor Lutchmun Singh, Dewan of Lallghur, who, for the last two years, has been deprived of the tunkha of

Rs. 250 per annum, which he and his family have enjoyed since Sir J. Malcolm's time from the Soondursee Pergunnah. The 4th Volume of Aitchison's Treaties (page 362) showed that the Thakoor possessed no sunnud, and the Maharaja was not slow to act upon the information he thus gained. He stopped payment of the tunkha and demanded the production of the sunnud.

54. There are many tunkhadars and holders of estates in these provinces, whose title deeds are not forthcoming, but whose rights are undoubted; and if all these were treated as Thakoor Luchmun Singh has been, rebellion would become pretty general.

55. *Jhalra Patun*.—The four pergunnahs of Jhalra Patun under this Agency are known as the "Chowmelah." Not long ago they were the most troublesome of the Sondwarra districts, but crime has considerably diminished under the vigorous measures adopted by Raja Pirthee Singh. Gang robberies and murders formerly so common are now of rare occurrence.

56. The measures adopted by Raja Pirthee Singh, both for the suppression of crime and for the administration of justice, are worthy of commendation.

57. A "suttee" was prevented last year in the Puchpahar Pergunnah. The widow of a Balai announced her intention of being burnt with her husband's corpse, and to prevent the execution of her plans, the Billadar found it necessary to confine the woman for some days.

58. *Dewas Pergunnahs*.—Of these outlying districts of Dewas there is nothing of importance to report.

The local officials are particularly desirous to meet the views and wishes of the British authorities in all matters.

59. *Tonk Pergunnah*.—No sooner had the late Nawab of Tonk been deposed, than the Political Agent's Office was besieged by inhabitants of the Pirawa district, complaining of the tyranny and exactions to which they had been subjected.

60. The petitions of these men were referred to the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana, and the Amil of Pirawa has since been removed to the great satisfaction of the people.

61. *Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch*.—The Cantonment Magistrate's Report with Returns of civil and criminal justice, registration, &c., are annexed.

62. But one appeal from the Cantonment Magistrate's decision has been made to this Office, and that was dismissed.

63. The introduction of the Cantonment rules and regulations gave offence to many residents of the Sudder Bazar, who made Colonel Dickson's orders in the matter the subject of a complaint against him. The enquiry that followed proved that that officer's proceedings had been conducted with care and consideration, and that he had in no way exceeded his due authority and powers.

64. Whilst at Neemuch in December last, I paid particular attention to the state of feeling in the sudder bazaar, and to the rules by which matters

were regulated within cantonments, and I am bound to state that the result of my observation was most favorable to Colonel Dickson. The feeling of the people generally was with him and his measures, and by those measures the cantonment has greatly benefited.

65. The want of a court-house is alluded to by the Cantonment Magistrate. Since his Report was written the building of a court-house has been sanctioned by Government.

JUDICIAL.

66. Civil suits are not instituted in the Court of the Political Agent.

Criminal Justice.

67. A tabular statement of the offences brought before the Political Agent during the past year is appended.

68. The duration of cases disposed of averaged $72\frac{1}{2}$ days. This high average was chiefly caused by the impossibility, under the present system, of procuring the attendance of witnesses without immense delay.

Police.

69. No Police force is maintained in British pay in this Agency. The item of Rs. 180 in the Return shows the annual cost of a Jail Darogah.

Jail.

70. A jail has been sanctioned at Augor, but at present the prisoners in charge of the Political Agent are crowded together in sheds in a small court-yard within the town. The place is in every way unsuitable. The statistics of the jails under this Agency are appended.

REVENUE.

71. The aggregate receipts and disbursements of the local funds in this Agency are shown in the annexed table.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

72. Statistics of the schools under the control of the Political Agent are subjoined.

PUBLIC WORKS.

73. *Military Buildings.*—The barracks in course of construction for European troops at Neemuch progress but slowly owing to the want of carts and laborers. The Gwalior officials state that they find much difficulty in supplying the wants of the Engineer's Department, both at Neemuch and on the 2nd Division Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.

74. The Mehidpore cantonment question remains undecided, and no change has been made in the Infantry lines there.

75. *Civil Buildings.*—The Political Agent's Office at Augor has been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,612. It was built under the supervision of the Political Agent for the time being, and has now been inspected by the Executive Engineer and reported as well and substantially built.

76. Materials are being collected for the jail sanctioned at Augor.

77. *Communications.*—Great progress has been made with that portion of the 2nd Division Mhow and Nusseerabad Road, which lies between Mundissore and Neemuch, and much credit is due to the Executive Engineer, Major Francis, for the arrangements by which he supplies himself with laborers, &c. Neither coolies nor carts are pressed to meet his wants, but good treatment and fair wages attract the people of the country.

78. The States of Jowrah and Rutlam have agreed to contribute at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per mile towards the construction of so much of the road as passes through their territories. This involves the payment of Rs. 59,687 by Jowrah and of Rs. 62,500 by Rutlam. It has been arranged that the sums shall be liquidated by instalments, the first of which have been paid.

79. The road which is to connect Mehidpore with the Mhow and Nusseerabad Road at Jowrah is being constructed altogether at the cost of the States through whose territory it passes, i. e., Jowrah, Dewas, and Indore. When completed it will be 36 miles in length, 23 miles of which will run through Jowrah. Dewas and Indore have but recently commenced on the line, but Jowrah has made good progress. The whole distance had been traced, and metal has been laid on 7 miles of the road. Bridges and culverts have yet to be built.

80. The proposed road to connect Shajehanpore with Augor and Augor with Mehidpore has year by year been reported as an urgent necessity, but nothing has been done beyond the survey of the line between Shajehanpore and Augor in Gwalior territory. At present there are no roads in Western Malwa, and the troops at Augor and Mehidpore are in consequence completely isolated during the rainy season. The country becomes one large swamp, and Cavalry are unable to move in any direction.

If funds were forthcoming this road might be made under the supervision of the officers, Central India Horse.

81. Some 3 miles of road in the vicinity of Augor have been completed at a cost of Rs. 703-9-9 from the local fund. This road was made principally for the convenience of the European residents, but it has opened out a short and easy way from the town towards Oojein, and is much used for traffic by the townspeople.

POST OFFICES.

82. There has been no change in the Post Offices of this Agency during the past year, except that an Office has been opened at Sillana.

83. As already noticed, the only attack made on the Government mail occurred in Gwalior territory, and the offenders have not been traced.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

84. An Office will shortly be opened at Jowrah. At Mundissore an Office will also be opened as soon as the Durbar furnishes the promised guarantee to make good any deficiency that may be caused by receipts not being equal to expenditure.

MILITARY.

85. The changes that have taken place in the Neemuch Garrison have been reported to the Governor General's Agent.

86. The 14th Bombay Native Infantry which was quartered one Wing at Mehidpore and one Wing at Augor, was relieved in December last by the 26th Bengal Native Infantry, the head-quarters of which are at Mehidpore. A distribution report is annexed.

87. The 1st Regiment of the Central India Horse is cantoned at Goona, and the 2nd at Augor. The latter is now commanded by Major James, during the absence on service in Abyssinia of Captain Cunliff Martin. The Brigadier General Commanding the Gwalior District has been requested by Government to inspect and report on the 1st Regiment. The 2nd Regiment was inspected in December by the Major General Commanding the Mhow Division of the Army, and most satisfactorily reported on.

88. During the last cold season, Lieutenant Gibson was employed in the demarcation of the frontier line between the Western States of the Bheel Agency and the Bombay Presidency, and Lieutenants Taylor and Wylie in marching with and making arrangements for the European troops moving north and south through the Native States of the Central India Agency.

89. The Agra and Bombay road from Goona to Muksee, a distance of 136 miles, is daily patrolled by the Central India Horse, as is also much of the Mhow and Nusseerabad Road as lies between Rutlam and Mundissore. The security that now prevails along these roads is altogether attributable to the Central India Horse.

90. In October last, the contumacious behaviour of the Rao of Khooshulghur towards his feudal Chief, the Rawut of Banswarrah, determined the British Government to attach the Rao's villages in Rutlam territory.

91. A Squadron of the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse was moved to Rutlam before the attachment was carried out, and it remained there for some weeks to prevent disturbance. This movement of British troops had a good moral effect throughout Malwa, and but for the presence of the detachment it is probable that resistance to the sequestration might have been offered.

92. The employment of a party of the 2nd Regiment to capture the outlaw Motee Singh and to disperse his followers has already been alluded to in my remarks on Maharaja Holkar's pergunnahs under this Agency. The party consisted of 40 sabres under Ressaldar Major Isree Pershad. The native officer had a difficult game to play, the sympathies of the people being with Motee Singh in all his lawless proceedings, and he and his followers finding a ready asylum in the States adjoining Holkar's frontier districts. The Ressaldar Major's success was great, and may be attributed to the good judgment with which his plans were arranged and to the untiring perseverance with which the depredators were tracked and followed.

93. The services of Ressaldar Major Isree Pershad in bringing to light an organized system for the robbery of bullock train carriages on the Agra and Bombay Road were specially noticed in the Agency Report of 1866-67. He is an invaluable public servant, and his local knowledge makes him doubly useful in Western Malwa.

Government Stallions.

94. Of the five Government stallions attached to the Central India Horse, three are at Augor and two at Goona. Since February last these horses have been moving about in the districts in which their services are most required, much

to the satisfaction of the zemindars. There continues to be a great demand for the stallions, and we can now afford to be particular as to the mares that are brought to them. Some colts the produce of these stallions are now in the ranks of the Central India Horse, but many of those brought to me for sale during my cold weather tour I was obliged to reject as under-sized. Care in the selection of mares to breed from will gradually remove this fault. The experiment made with the stallions has certainly been successful.

SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

95. I regret that on this head I have nothing satisfactory to report. The boundary settlement officer, Captain Luard, has been in the Bhanpoora District since the beginning of November last, hoping to effect a settlement of the matters in dispute between Meywar and Indore on the Hinglajghur boundary. But nothing whatever has been done owing to the delays that appear to have been intentionally caused by the Meywar native officials. Their proceedings have been fully reported to the Agent, Governor General. There are many important boundary questions to be dealt with, but owing to the inexcusable conduct of the Meywar officials, all boundary settlement work in Western Malwa has been at a stand-still throughout the last cold season.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

96. Statistics of these institutions are annexed. Vaccine operations have been carried on at Oojain, Augor, Rutlam, and Jowrah, and the people generally evince no reluctance to bring their children for vaccination.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY, }
AUGOR, :
The 1st April 1868. }

W. T. HUGHES, Colonel,
Offg. Political Agent, Western Malwa,
and Offg. Commandant, C. I. Horse.

No. 34.

Annual Report on the administration of the State of Rutlam for the year 1867-68.

In submitting this Report the Superintendent has to make no introductory observations which may appear to him to call for a remark. He only begs to refer for the improvements that have been made during the period under report to the several headings under which they are separately noticed.

2. *Population.*—It is gratifying to observe that the population of the

Profession.	No. of Families.	No. of Souls.
Weavers ...	125	500
Brick-makers ...	7	28
Basket-makers ...	8	40
Different traders ...	20	80
Mutsuddies ...	9	90
Laborers ...	78	312
Miscellaneous } Settlers }	25	100
TOTAL ...	281	1,186
Add in District Ploughs ...	16	21

town and the district has been continually on the increase. Not long ago a rumour had got abroad that it was decreasing, and that some of the principal bankers had left the town. A Return of the emigration as well as one of immigration, with the number of new buildings that have been constructed within the last three years, was, therefore, called for through the Meer Mohullas. The in-

formation furnished by them in consequence affirms that there has not

been during that time a single significant instance of migration, whilst, on the contrary, the increase has been continually progressing on as marginally noted. At the same time there were constructed by the old inhabitants themselves 228 and by new settlers 16 new houses and shops. These figures speak for themselves of the progressive increase of the population.

3. The working of the system of the Meer Mohulla has given as much satisfaction as, in the short time it has come into existence, could be expected from a new institution. Hitherto their attention has been more directly confined to the sanitary improvements than to judicial matters. It is, however, hoped that next year they will have to render better account on this point also, but at all events it must be stated that their general conduct has been satisfactory both to the people and to public authorities, and it is a move in the right direction.

4. During the period under notice there have been 587 deaths, 283 births, and 202 marriages. The number of patients treated in the two dispensaries situated at Rutlam was 9,508, and the number of vaccinations 456. The rate of mortality was somewhat greater than in the preceding year, being in proportion to population nearly 14½ per thousand. Most of the deaths were caused by an epidemic fever which prevailed, though mildly, throughout the late rainy season. With respect to the other diseases the season was as favorable as usual.

5. *Civil Justice*.—Compared with the statement of suits filed in 1865-66, viz., 2,679, their number has greatly diminished during the past year by nearly 1,449. They were as marginally noticed. The reasons of this great difference are, first, the number of suits pending at the close of 1865-66 was 890; secondly, the period in-

Pending at the close of 1866-67.	Filed during 1867-68.	Decided.	Pending on 31st March 1868.
193	1,198	1,230	161

cluded in that Report was 15 months; and thirdly, many of the cases have been voluntarily settled through the agency of Meer Mohullahs, which are not included in the above statement, but to preserve an exact knowledge of their transactions measures have been adopted to keep a register of their decisions in future, and they will be shown separately in the Annual Reports.

6. For other statistics connected with civil justice refer to Appendix marked A. It will be observed that the number of suits decided without fee was 102, and with fee 1,128. The total value litigated for was S. S. Rs. 70,497-3-6, and the average cost of conducting them Rs. 9-6-0 per cent., being altogether Rs. 6,609-6-0. The number of appeals from the subordinate Courts to the Court of the Superintendent was 118. In 98 cases the original decisions were confirmed, 5 reversed, and 15 remained pending on the 31st March 1868. Compared with the preceding year the number of appeals was larger, which bears testimony either to a greater amount of dissatisfaction, or to the increase of the spirit of litigation. In consequence arrangement has been made which, it is hoped, will give greater satisfaction.

7. *Criminal Justice*.—There were altogether 120 cases of theft; none of bloodshed or violence throughout the district. Forty of these thefts

were traced out, and the offenders apprehended and punished, and 31 dismissed as not proved. Forty-nine remained undetected at the close of the official year. The value of the stolen property was altogether worth Rs. 8,314-15-6 and seventy-one head of cattle, of which property worth Rs. 5,874-7-6 with forty-five cattle was recovered and restored to the owners, while property valuing Rs. 2,440-8 with twenty-six head of cattle still remained undetected at the close of that period.

8. The Appendix B explains the description of various punishments that were inflicted. They are briefly noted in margin for a ready reference. The amount of crime compared with the preceding year was less by about 50 occurrences, which altogether amounted to 178 cases. The result, on the whole, is satisfactory.

Filed.	Imprisoned 3 years and under.	Flogged.	Fined.	Outlawed.	Dismissed.	Security.
1,785	17	1	355	None	1,207	None.

9. *Police.*—The result shown above is a proof of the watchful conduct of the Police in the performance of its duty. The proportion of the yearly decrease of the number of thefts as per margin is very creditable to its character and general good conduct. The cost and strength of the Police are as in the preceding year.

	Number of thefts.
1865-66	220
1866-67	178
1867-68	120

10. *Jail.*—The number of prisoners at the close of the year 1866-67 was 62, and 60 were admitted during the year. Of these, 1 died and 68 were discharged, and 55 remaining present in jail on 31st March 1868. The daily average number of prisoners was 44, and the annual average cost, including rations, clothing, and contingent charges, was S. Rs. 69-12-6 per prisoner. In the preceding year the average cost was S. S. Rs. 78, showing a difference of Rs. 8-3-6 per man owing to lower and favorable rates of food, which is satisfactory.

11. It is also gratifying to state that an accommodation having been provided, several of the prisoners have lately been employed on works in the school of industry. They can now without assistance make shutrunjees, and weave coarse cotton piece-goods by means of hand looms. These products are disposed of without incurring a loss. As further progress is made, it is hoped they will return a reasonable profit. Above all, the moral result will be more than counterbalanced by any pecuniary expenditure that has been or may be incurred on that account, and will bear fruits that have seldom been witnessed in this part of the country.

12. *Land Revenue.*—The khureef crops were as bad as in the preceding year, especially in the produce of the jowaree, which failed almost totally, and from the same cause, i. e., the excess of moisture. The rabee crops, however, are exceedingly good and will fully compensate for any loss that was occasioned from the unprosperous state of the khureef season. On the whole the rubbee produce will be abundant, and it is hoped will lower the rates of food to a degree which will prove a great relief to the poorer classes.

13. In his last year's Report the Superintendent embodied the result of the settlement of 16 villages. Twenty-one villages were surveyed last year. Ten of them only, from want of time, have yet been settled during the year under report. The result continues to be advantageous both to the interests of the agriculturists as well as of the State.

14. The original jumma of these villages was S. S. Rs. 38,028. The present jummaundee amounts to S. Rs. 69,385, deducting remission Rs. 4,634 allowed to lessee, the net jumma is S. Rs. 64,467, showing a clear annual profit of S. Rs. 26,438, or the total yearly profit of 26 villages assessed during the two years is altogether S. S. Rs. 55,766 in addition to their original jumma S. Rs. 97,490.

15. The superficial area of the villages settled this year was as marginally noted. The average rates per beegah are, on irrigated lands, Rs. 15-5-3, not irrigated, Rs. 24-9, and on total malgoo aree and culturable land, Rs. 2-0-3.

MALGOOZAREE.		Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Deer.	Jagheer and Chakree land.	TOTAL.
Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.					
Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1,631	17,563 6	5,675 S	3,312 S	7,460 12	7,633 14	43,271 8

beegahs, which when brought under tillage will

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1,281
INHA BITANTS—						
Agriculturists	...	...	2,713 }	...	...	4,974
Non-agriculturists	...	...	2,261 }	...	...	4,918
Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	1,045
Ploughs	...	...	...	...	...	...
WELLS—						
For drinking	...	...	16 }	...	...	254
For irrigating	...	...	238 }	...	...	7
Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	2,711
Trees	...	...	...	...	...	779
Arms of all description	...	...	...	...	...	...

produce an additional profit. The result of the census of the ten villages settled is noted in the margin. The proportion of the agriculturists to a plough is only 2½ souls. The number of producers comparatively is small, and there is, therefore, much room for further improvements of the land revenue in these villages.

16. As was anticipated, the land revenue continues prospering, and what is most gratifying, the settlement at the same time is popular and advantageous to the cultivators. Most of them whose "jumma" has not yet been assessed have been urgently entreating for a speedy settlement. The present payment of the State revenue is chiefly in kind, and the produce of the labor of the agriculturist is, therefore, entirely at the mercy of the farmer of the State revenue. The payment in cash will make him quite independent of all interference, and much of the fruit of his labor, of which he is now arbitrarily and unjustly deprived, will be saved to himself. This is the reason why he is so clamorous for the new assessment, and he shall have it as soon as practicable.

17. *Customs and Trade.*—The statement marked is a Return of the quantity and value of the articles of trade that were received and sent out of Rutlam since the new system of duties came into operation, including a period of three years and eight months. From a reference to it, a fair idea

of the imports and exports during that time may be distinctly obtained. The principal items of trade, as to quantity and value, are as per margin. Cotton piece-goods and Kirkoul are chiefly imported from Bombay, tobacco and salt from Guzerat, and grain from the neighbouring

	1861-65.		1865-66.		1866-67.		For 8 months, 1867.	
	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
Opium, Chests	2,360	5,141	4,687	5,238	4,048	6,187	1,059	4,368
Cotton Goods, Bullock Loads	919	2,681	1,382	2,717	1,112	5,420	1,200	1,700
Grain	60,000	10,000	80,000	10,000	100,000	25,000	65,000	10,339
Tobacco	6,174	6,928	7,872	9,231	8,883	8,353	8,000	6,600
Salt	7,600	8,800	12,000	7,000	9,000	5,000	9,000	3,211
Kirkoul	9,000	11,000	9,200	9,000	11,000	9,000	10,000	4,700

districts. Greater portion of these imports is re-exported to towns in the North-Western Malwa, and opium chiefly to Bombay, and a portion, about a thousand maunds, for local consumption, to Guzerat. The latter is generally of an inferior sort, but not being burdened with the Government pass duty, to which the drug exported to Bombay is subjected, returns generally greater profit than the other.

18. The chief article of value is opium, and the largest in quantity is grain. Within the last eight months the import of the latter article has already reached 2,85,000 maunds in quantity. The average of three years shows that the exports are greater in value than the imports, as noticed in margin. It will be observed that, with the exception of opium juice and tobacco, the imports and exports of other articles in the year 1867-68, though returned only for eight months, already nearly equal, and in Kirkoul exceed the quantity in any of the preceding years, and the end of the year will likely represent a much larger increase. The deficiency in the opium juice and tobacco is caused from the circumstance of the Return having been confined to a period when those articles begin to come in. At the close of the year they will likewise, most probably, show an increase.

19. The only trade which has declined is the cotton trade. In preceding years Rutlam annually exported nearly 2,000 bales. This year hardly 200 bales have yet been sent out. Its decline has, however, been owing to causes beyond control. No abatement in the zeal of dealers is nevertheless observable, but the trade has ceased to pay, and is not therefore in favor.

20. A perceptible increase during the current year is, however, evident in the local cotton piece goods. The import of this article is only 1,200 bullock loads or 3,600 maunds, consisting chiefly of Europe-made piece-goods, whilst the export amounts to 1,700 bullock loads or 5,100 maunds in quantity. After providing the local consumption very little of the import may have been left for re-exportation. The export, therefore, must have chiefly consisted of country-made piece-goods. Not less than 200 turbans (formerly imported from abroad) are now turned out daily by means of hand looms and disposed of readily. Above all, the benefits which have resulted from this manufacture begin to be sufficiently appreciated by the public, and the tendency is, therefore, for a further increase.

21. The result, as shown above, has proved equally advantageous to the interests of the State as well as to the mercantile community. The revenue

from this source is gradually increasing in proportion to the increase of the external and internal trade, the increase of revenue being every year larger than in the preceding. In short, the reviving prosperity of the trade is beneficial to all parties, and deserves every encouragement.

22. *Education*.—Particulars connected with the progress of education are detailed in the Report of the Superintendent of the Educational Department, a copy of which is appended.

23. There are altogether 184 pupils, and the average number of their attendance is 175. Some reforms, which are better suited to the want of the people, are in contemplation, and will be carried out as soon as means are available.

24. It is generally said that the education given in the private Hindee schools is the cheapest, and more useful to provide the requirements of the country. The remuneration is in proportion to the results. If the teacher fails to fulfil his condition in teaching what he is bound to do, he cannot expect the stipulated remuneration.

25. In practice, this system is admitted to be most useful and popular, and worthy, therefore, of every consideration. An experiment is being tried in the central school. If successful, the same principle will be adopted in giving elementary education in the Hindee department both in the town and the district, as schools are in contemplation to be opened almost in every large village as soon as adequate means are available.

26. It is also gratifying to notice that in connection with the Educational Department a lithographic press has lately been established. Besides doing any other printing work, it will greatly help to supply books that may be needed in the Educational Department. A weekly Hindee and Urdoo paper is also about to be issued. In time it is hoped it will be made a paying institution, though just now a part of its charges is borne by the State.

27. *Public Works*.—The Return noted in the margin will give a comparative view of the means

Year.	New wells dug and constructed.	Wells repaired.	Tanks repaired.
1865-66 ...	24	4	6
1866-67 ...	20	1	1
1867-68 ...	24	10	0
Total ...	68	15	7

of irrigation that have been supplied in the district within the last three years both at the expense of the State and private individuals. It will be seen that during that period, besides the usual repairs of buildings, &c., 68 new wells were dug and constructed, namely, 27 by the State, and 41 by private parties. The repairs of the wells and tanks were made

exclusively at the expense of the State. A staging bungalow, a custom house, and a private dwelling house for the Raja, besides a "Madersa" building, are being constructed and will be completed before the rains set in, with the exception of the Madersa, which from want of means and materials will be finished next year.

28. *Roads and bridges*.—During the period under review five bridges and seven drains were constructed at the public expense. At the same time 6,30,499 cubic feet of additional road was metalled, and 7,74,745 cubic

feet of dry weather new road made altogether at a cost of Rs. 13,111. The charge for the bridges and drains amounted to Rs. 8,562, besides a compensation of Rs. 3,158 allowed to parties whose houses were demolished for public good. The total expense on this account was S. S. Rs. 24,833.

29. In addition to the foregoing works constructed in the town and suburbs, greater part of the Guzerat road *viâ* Baujna has also been opened this year. The cutting of the ghâts and clearing the woody part of the road has already cost S. Rs. 9,890. Some portion of this road beyond Baujna, lying within the jagheer of Koosulgurh now under attachment, still remains unmended, but this work also will be completed within a few months more. The completion and opening of this high road will be a great blessing to the cattle employed in wheeled carriage as well as beneficial to the facility of the transit traffic of Guzerat and the neighbouring hills. Most of the trade has now to pass *viâ* Rowtee to Rutlam. It has on this road to ascend two steep ghâts to get up through which is exceedingly harassing. Two whole days are spent to reach the top from the bottom. The new road, to the great gratification of the people and the relief of cattle, does away with all difficulties of precipitous asclevities and declivities.

30. It is also worthy of remark under this heading that the two bridges voluntarily undertaken last year by two merchants of the town, Seiths Doongur Sing Dolutram and Poonumchund Deepchund, were completed this year. In recognition of the public spirit evinced by them, the Agent, Governor General, for Central India was pleased, on his late visit to Rutlam, to honor them with suitable khilluts. The advisability of this measure cannot be too highly commended, as it is greatly to encourage a private spirit of liberality, which is a great desideratum in this part of the country.

31. *Sanitary reforms.*—Among the improvements under this heading, the only point worthy of notice is that the principal streets of the town are now lighted every night with lamps. This reform has not only improved the appearance and security of the town, but has greatly increased the convenience of movements at night.

32. *Finance.*—The financial condition of the State continues satisfactory, and progressively on the increase. After providing for all ordinary and extraordinary charges, a sum of S. Rs. 89,734 was disbursed towards the liquidation of the public debt. It was therefore, on the 31st July last, reduced from S. Rs. 6,68,028 to S. Rs. 5,78,294. The payment of the debt would have been larger than has actually been the case had we not had to meet extraordinary charges which must be provided for under all circumstances.

33. *Agriculture.*—No fresh experiment of foreign seeds was tried this year. The failure of it in the preceding year held out no very encouraging hopes for another attempt, but as this result was, it is presumed, owing chiefly to want of skill in the art of sowing than in any defect in the soil, measures have been adopted to make further horti-agricultural experiments. To promote this end, a State garden has entirely been placed under the supervision of an European, and it is hoped the result may prove more successful.

34. An agricultural and industrial show, not only to encourage the same object, but also to improve the productions of art, is to be held annually soon after the rains. The first show was held on the 12th October last. It was unexpectedly very attractive and well attended by multitudes of spectators. A detailed account of it was published at the time by the Secretary of the Managing Committee formed to supervise the undertaking.

The subsidiary arrangements for the management of the show were very creditable to the zeal, energy, and good sense of the committee. Most of the articles exhibited for sale were purchased by private parties, and successful competitors were duly rewarded. On the whole, the show was successful to a degree that the future exhibitions are calculated to be attended with benefits which cannot be over-rated.

35. A school of industry to promote Native mechanic arts and manufactures, as well as to provide means of instructions in those branches to the laboring classes in general and to criminals in particular, has already been founded at Rutlam. Its usefulness has begun to be recognized and appreciated. Local manufactures are a great want. They cannot, therefore, be too much encouraged, as their productions cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the interests of trade as well as of the people.

36. The subject of the forest conservancy has also been prominently under the consideration of the Council of Regency. The only tracts available to be preserved for this purpose are situated in the Tuppa of Baujna. Rutlam and its neighbourhood depend chiefly for their supply of wood on that part of the country. Moreover, it is the chief source of trade to the wild Bheels, who are comparatively very little devoted to agricultural pursuits. They generally obtain their livelihood by selling wood, which Nature spontaneously provides them at hand. For the same reason, every little tract of wood which happens to be situated within the limits of a village is owned by that village for its own exclusive purposes; but this supposed privilege cannot interfere with the right of the State to appropriate any part of these tracts to its own use. The privilege is observed and maintained against outsiders only. Nevertheless, to make selection of any tract in a manner which will either interfere with the trade of the Bheels, or the regular supply of the neighbouring inhabitants, will never be popular with any class of the population; it is, therefore, contemplated to select only a part of a tract from every principal "paul" or valley, leaving a sufficiency free to meet the local and external wants.

37. This measure is now being carried out, and the selected tracts will be placed under the supervision of a responsible officer, who, in performing this duty, will be instructed to be, as far as possible, always mindful of the useful instructions laid down by the Inspector General of Forests in his letter No. 71, dated Simla, 25th September 1867, to the address of the Agent, Governor General, for Central India. It is fully hoped that in time the improved productiveness of these forest reserves will prove exceedingly useful to the public, as well as to the interests of the State, which at present derives no revenue from that source.

38. *Survey.*—Of the 21 villages surveyed last year, only 10, as already noticed, have yet been settled. The settlement of the rest will be completed, it is hoped, before the State official year is over. The measurement of the whole of the khalsa lands will be finished during this season. Next year the services of this Department will be transferred to the jagheer lands, as well as to demarking the boundaries of the villages situated in the Tuppa of Baujna, there being no need at present of the field survey of that wild part of the country.

39. This work, I believe, will afford sufficient occupation to the establishment for nearly two years, and then the measurement will be completed, and will enable the preparation of a map of the whole country.

40. *Conclusion.*—In reviewing the foregoing details, the following improvements have been the result of proceedings and works undertaken in the year under report:—

1. Construction of seven bridges and seven drains.
2. Establishment of a school of industry.
3. Ditto of a lithographic press.
4. Opening of an annual agricultural show.
5. Construction of a staging bungalow, a custom house, a private dwelling-house, and the commencement of the building of a Madersa.
6. Addition of 6,30,499 cubic feet of metalled, and 7,74,745 of dry weather road.
7. Cutting and opening of a greater portion of the Guzerat road within the Rutlam territory.
8. Digging and constructing 68 new, and repairing seven old wells and seven tanks within the last three years.
9. The restoration of four ruined villages.
10. The immigration and settlement of 281 families, consisting of 1,186 souls, in the town, and 16 ploughs, consisting of 21 souls, in the district.
11. The construction of 244 new houses and shops in the town.

41. The Superintendent may also be allowed to remark that, in addition to the above material improvements, the moral result of the present administration, he presumes to think, has been equally gratifying. No symptom of real dissatisfaction, except what may have been alleged by designing men as a deception to serve their own private or political ends, or may have proceeded from disappointed personal wishes or expectations, has ever been evinced by the people. In fact, no one who has a personal knowledge of the working of the present management will deny that there is greater immunity from violence and oppression, greater security of person and property, greater facility of obtaining justice and redress, greater prevalence of order and public tranquillity, and lastly, greater prosperity of trade and agriculture as well as of the financial condition of the State, than ever was under the late régime. These facts bear full testimony to what extent the Council of Regency has, as far as possible, labored to serve the cause of civilization and good government.

RUTLAM,

1st April 1868.

H. H. OSBORNE, *Lieut. Colonel,*

Superintendent, Rutlam.

APPENDIX F.

From CAPTAIN E. R. C. BRADFORD, Political Assistant, Goonah, to the Agent, Governor General, for Central India,—No. 84, dated 1st April 1868.

In forwarding the annual Report of the districts under my charge for the past year, I would remark that the year has been an exceedingly uneventful one in as far as this Office is concerned.

The Rajah of Ragooghur some time ago promised to lay before me all the monetary affairs of his small State, with a view to proving that they were carefully conducted under his personal supervision, and that the debt had been considerably reduced, but his state of health has prevented his doing so; and I am therefore still unable to speak with any certainty as to the condition of the finances of this State, but from what I hear, I am inclined to fear that reducing the debt with one hand, it is being increased with the other.

The question raised by the Rajah as to the right of establishing a ferry on the Parbutty river, has apparently been allowed to drop, and His Highness the Maharajah Scindhia has instructed the Soobah of Bujrunghur to construct a ferry boat, and place it on the river with as little delay as possible; there will, therefore, be no inconvenience to travellers in this respect in future.

The Rajah of Gurrah has spent a good many months of the past year in his district of Jamneir without any very beneficial result to the district, for such visits are a source both of expense and annoyance to the zemindars and others when they take place.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the question of the jagheer bestowed on Rajah Man Singh of Parone has been so far settled; that he has agreed to accept a money payment until such time as a village of the proper requirements can be found.

The Rajah has been accused of giving asylum to the Grassiah Thakoor Moti Singh and his party, and I have every reason to believe that the accusation can be substantiated; but before the report reached me, Rajah Man Singh had left Parone on a visit to Jeypore, from whence he has not yet returned, and until he does so, I am unable to prosecute any enquiry. A report will be submitted to you as soon as I have been able to enquire fully into the matter.

The Rajah of Omri, whom I mentioned in last year's Report, had been residing at Kotah ever since the marking out the disputed boundary between Bhadowra and Omri, returned to his own place a short time ago, and during last week he paid me a visit, in the course of which he spoke with great vehemence on the injustice that had been done him in this settlement. I could only assure him that I should be happy to forward to you any representation that he might wish to make, that has not been already made. He therefore asked me to forward a karreeta to you on the subject, which shall be done.

The affairs of this small State have got into more than ordinary disorder. Owing to having had no head for so long a period, several quarrels of a

petty nature have arisen between this State and that of Bhadowra, but most of them, on enquiry, have proved to be owing to the boundary above referred to, which, as you are aware, is upwards of 10 miles in length, and was for as many as 40 years unsettled, during which period many rights had been usurped on both sides, and are of course therefore likely to prove sources of dispute for a long time to come.

The means taken for the protection of the Trunk Road, where it passes through the State of Bhadowra, have been most successful.

Twice only have robberies occurred. In one case a bag of sugar was stolen at night from some merchants who disregarded the warning they received not to encamp in the jungle, where protection was impossible; and the other was a similar case, where some Brinjaries lost two bags of grain, equally through their own negligence.

The Rajah was for some time almost in a dying state, from injuries received from a horse, which bit him severely. He is daily recovering, and will soon, it is hoped, be quite restored to health.

I am not aware of any thing worthy to remark with regard to the Thakoorati Darnowda, with the exception perhaps of the fact that the Grassiah Thakoor Mote Singh's Wullayee the followers were arrested in one of the villages belonging thereto; an enquiry is being made into how far the Grassiah Thakoor and his followers had found an asylum in the Danonda villages, the result of which will be reported.

During the course of the year, I have been petitioned several times by bankers and others, regarding promises unfulfilled by the Thakoor, but in every case the Thakoor has met the claim in a fair way, when laid before him. I fear the estate is encumbered to a very large extent, but it is almost impossible to arrive at anything like a satisfactory estimate of the extent, since neither the Thakoor himself, nor any of his principal men, can speak with any certainty on the subject.

I cannot speak with satisfaction of the proceedings of the Dewan of Sirsee. Complaints are as frequent as ever of his complicity with all the bad characters in the country; but considering the nature of the country in which he resides, and the little intercourse that necessarily takes place with the outer world, it is scarcely a matter of surprise.

The case too which I referred in my last Report was settled out of Court, satisfactorily to the Shahabad authorities.

In the course of the year a material change has taken place in the arrangement of the districts belonging to the Durbar.

Formerly the whole of the districts in the neighbourhood were under the Sir Soobah of Esaghur, under whose orders were the Soobahs of Esaghur and Bhilsa, Bujrunghur, Puchar, Runode, Naiserais, Ohachoura; the districts immediately connected with this Office being under the former, at which place the Soobah resided. The office of Sir Soobah has been abolished, and a Soobah of Bujrunghur has now been appointed, under whose superintendence are the districts of Bujrunghur, Ohachoura, Puchar, and Runode, with his head quarters at Bujrunghur. Kishun Rao Annunt, formerly Soobah of Nurwur, holds the appointment, and I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the way in which he performs his duties.

He has succeeded to the charge of districts that from many causes had been reduced to the most impoverished condition, and in which every department was in any thing but a satisfactory state. During the short time he has been in office, he has worked wonders, and there is every hope, should he be left in his present position, that the districts will be brought into the most satisfactory state.

I deem myself fortunate in having Kishun Rao Annunt at Bujrunghur, for in every way is it a source of satisfaction to work with so thoroughly efficient and gentleman-like an officer.

The sayer collections have again reverted to the hands of Rukubdoss, who formerly held them, and much of the inconvenience to which I referred in my last Report has consequently ceased.

Military Stations.—The 1st Regiment Central India Horse continues to occupy Goonah, the only military post in these districts.

The duty of the protection of the road has been most efficiently performed by Naib Resaldar Mirza Hussun Beg, of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, who has commanded the detachments located along it. There has not, with the exception of the robberies that occurred in the camps of the regiments passing along the road, to which I shall refer in another part of this Report, been one robbery of any serious nature in the course of the year, and I think I should be below the mark in saying that petty thefts have diminished in the proportion of one to a hundred; this may also, I think, in a measure be attributable to the more than ordinary supervision that has been exercised over the Native Police along the Trunk Road.

Justice.—Thirty criminal cases have been tried and disposed of by this Office; one of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder, was the only case of a serious nature. No dacoities have been reported. Cattle lifting, however, is, I fear, as rife as ever.

99. Civil suits, almost insignificant as regards the amount of property involved, have been settled in this Office.

Jail.—The number of prisoners confined in the jail at Goonah during the year is 4,222, at a cost, including the establishment, of Rs. 1,511-6-8, or annas 5-8½ per prisoner.

Public Works.—The 60 miles of the Trunk Road between Goonah and Beoura has been very much improved. The bridge over the Goorapuchar has been finished, and that over the Choupate at Rotayi, the Executive Engineer hopes, may be completely arched before the rains set in.

There has been great difficulty in providing labor for the building of the new travellers' bungalows at Awun and Benagaon, and there has consequently been considerable delay in their completion, but I am informed by the Executive Engineer that they are now very nearly finished.

Encamping grounds have been marked out by the Executive Engineer at each of the marches on the Trunk Road, and the work of clearing the same will be at once commenced.

The desire to remove the encamping ground from Pakariapoora on the north bank of the Goorapuchar to the south side has been found impracticable by Mr. Hamilton, the Executive Engineer, owing to the only suitable spot being at a great distance from the river, and where wells could only be sunk at considerable cost.

It is my intention to ask the Political Agent at Gwalior to lay before His Highness the Maharajah the great benefit that a serai of some sort would

be at Pakariapoor. The distance from Benagoon to Beoura is too long, for a single march, and the Pakariapoor is the usual halting place for travellers; who, without any place to remain in for the night, cannot easily be protected.

Post Office.—The efficient manner in which this Department was organized by Mr. Manisty, the late Superintendent of Her Majesty's mails, is so well known to yourself personally that it is unnecessary for me to do more than casually mention it; I regret to say that he has lately been removed for certain departmental irregularities.

Notwithstanding the enormous extra strain that the weekly mails from England has brought upon the postal establishment on the Trunk Road, communication has been most regular, and I cannot but think that in him the Government has lost an energetic and a most capable servant.

Dispensary.—The Goonah dispensary continues to afford relief to numerous travellers and others; 407 in-patients and 807 out-patients have been treated in the course of the year. The Maharajah has been good enough to give Rs. 500 towards restoring the dispensary building, which from want of funds has fallen into much disrepair.

Vaccination operations have been confined to a few tours, for a day or two at a time, made by Assistant Surgeon Odevaine, no vaccinator having been employed during this season in these districts; 372 children and others have been operated on.

Miscellaneous.—The year has been an unusually healthy one, a few cases of small-pox are the only disease of an epidemic nature that I have heard of, and they were so few in number, and of so mild a type, as to be scarcely worthy of notice.

It is a matter deserving of remarks, that though hundreds of pilgrims and travellers passed through Goonah and the districts round, from Hurdwar and upper provinces, in which there was cholera, not a single case is known to have occurred here.

The khureef crop was entirely ruined in the greater number of the districts round Goonah, owing to the excessively heavy rainy season. Having no meteorological instruments at Goonah, I am unable to say what the rain-fall was, but it must have been considerably larger than it generally is, and it was certainly much more incessant, and extended over a large period.

The rubbee crop, with the exception of in a few localities, where heavy hail fell just before the harvest, and in a few more where blight attacked the wheat, has been a most productive and satisfactory one.

Prices have been very much the same as last year, but there has certainly been less want apparent amongst the poorer classes than for some time past.

One of the most important things that has happened in these districts during the year, was the march of three of Her Majesty's Dragoon Regiments, and a large detachment of Artillery through them, the moving of so large a number of European Troops through a country where white Troops are never seen, must have a political effect almost inestimable, but the difficulty of providing supplies for such large camp, in many places, was very great, and I fear that many were the sufferers from this difficulty.

I am told that in many places, where requisitions for a certain quantity of or number of any articles, was made, it was collected by the Native authorities, in the way that such things are done in Native States, and in many cases not half was taken, and the balance could not be disposed of without loss.

For instance, in one case 500 eggs were asked for, at a place where 5 could not be procured, the Native officials, therefore, had to purchase, at the rate of 5 and 6 for a Rupee; 50 were only taken in the camp, and the balance left on their hands, which, after the camp had passed, would not realize a fourth of what had been paid for them.

It may be imagined, that a march of Troops just landed in India, unacquainted with the language or the manners of the Natives, through a country like Central India, was likely to afford thieves a rich harvest.

The opportunity was not lost, and some of the camp suffered severely in this respect, but none so much so as I had anticipated.

In addition to the English Officer of the Central India Horse, who was attached for the march to the different Regiments passing through, as a medium of communication between the Officer Commanding and the Officer of the Native States, I took the precaution of ordering Naib Resaldar Mirza Hussun Beg, who is well acquainted with the road, and the haunts of thieves and bad characters, to keep in company with the camp, and as far as he was able with the aid of the Detachments of the Central India Horse, to protect the camp against theft; he did so, and in reporting his proceedings, assured me that in almost every case of robbery the camp-followers were the perpetrators of the same, many of them having joined the camp only for this purpose.

It is not for me to find fault with the arrangements made by Commanding Officers for the protection of their camps, but in more than one instance I could not help remarking on what appeared to me a want in this respect.

The Indian Carrying Company ceasing to ply on the Trunk Road, has reduced the work of this Office considerably, and I conceive it a matter of congratulation, that in its place a Government Bullock Train is about to start.

There being no architectural remains in these districts, I have not made any remarks on the subject.

ENCLOSURES 10.

1. Abstract of General Report of the Political administration.
2. Annual General Statement of administration of Criminal Justice.
3. Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Criminal Court.
4. Annual Statement of duration of cases in the Civil Court.
5. Annual Statement exhibiting the attendance of witnesses in the Court of Criminal Justice.
6. Ditto Ditto Civil Justice.
7. Annual Statement of administration of Civil Justice.
8. Statement showing strength and cost of the Police maintained in the British Cantonment.
9. Goonah Jail statistics.
10. General Statement showing the number and classification of offences in which the punishment of whipping has been inflicted in the Court under the Central India Agency.

APPENDIX G.

From Political Agent, in Bundelcund, to the Agent, Governor General, for Central India, Indore,—No. 325, dated 13th August 1868.

I have the honor to submit the annual Report of the Bundelcund Agency for April and March 1867-68.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

2. The introductory subjects marginally noted, relative to the condition generally of the Native Territory, were described at sufficient length in last year's Report, not to need repetition at present.

Geography, Soils, Ruling Races, General Population, Products, Cattle, Agriculture, &c., Minerals, Jungle Produce, and Manufactures.

3. Beyond a reference to the accompanying General Tabular Statement, for separate details, it will here suffice merely to recapitulate the

Number of States	...	35
Estimated area	...	22,334 square miles.
Ditto Population	...	32,64,016
Ditto Revenue	...	61 lakhs.

4. Death has been rife among the Chiefs, as shown in the following detail which exhibits also the successions:—

(1.) *Jagirdar of Nyagooa Rebai*, Koor Juggut Singh, died on 12th October 1867.

Being childless, he was succeeded, at his previous special request, sanctioned by Government, by his widow *Thakooraia Dooleiya*.

(2.) *Rajah of Chutterpore*, Rajah Juggut Raj Bahadur, died 3rd November 1867. Succeeded by his infant son Rajah Bishen Singh.

(3.) *Raja of Beronda* (or Patur Kuchar) Rajah Surubjeet Singh died 13th December 1867. Succeeded by his grandson Rajah Chutterpaul Singh, a young man lately of age.

(4.) *Jagirdar of Pahra* (of the Kallingar Chowbays), Chowbay Muksoodun Persaud, died 3rd January 1868. Succeeded by an adopted relative Chowbay Radbachurn, at present a young boy.

5. Other deaths which may be noted were as follows:—

(1.) *Elder Ranee Widow* of the late Maharajah Madho Singh former chief of *Ajehgurh* died in September 1867.

(2.) *Laree Ranee* widow of Rajah Bahadur Dhurmpal of *Orcha*, and long Regent of that State, died in November 1867.

(3.) *Ranee Widow* of late Rajah Pertab Singh of *Ghutterpoor*, and formerly Regent of that State, died in December 1867.

(4.) *Ranee Widow* of Maharajah Soqjan Singh of *Orcha*, died in January 1868.

(5.) Bunse Gopal Ditchit, the guaranteed Muafeedar of Nyagaon Biliharee in Chutterpore, died in July 1867, succeeded by his son Buldeo Persad Ditchit.

II.—CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

6. *Rewah* as it is the largest and most important is, in other respects also at present, the State of most interest in this Agency, from the workings of the Chief's

Rewah.
mind during the last few years.

Continuing the description from the point reached in last year's Report, *vide* para. 89, his professed objects have been (1st) reformed administration, and (2nd) better and more central control over his principal Siadars and their subordinates.

In respect to the former object, he has hitherto unfortunately desired the rarely possible result of increased revenue as an immediate concomitant of reform; but in regard to the latter there is no doubt of his earnestness.

Apparently also, he is making some progress in its attainment, as his Sowars, who formerly were mostly subordinate to, and entertained by his Sirdars, have now in great measure been brought directly under the State; though their present rate of pay keeps both men and horses inefficient, inspite of drilling, by which it has lately been attempted to make something of them.

With the same avowed object the Chief last year changed his plan of having almost the whole State managed by three great revenue former Sirdars, to one in which there are twelve smaller farmers, but as the system during the year remained the same, having almost every thing in their hands, provided they paid the contract amount, and as that amount was in the aggregate increased, while the profits of the twelve contractors must, on the whole, have been something more than what sufficed for three, the change could scarcely be considered one for the better. He has, however, just intimated the abolition of the contract system for the future.

His desire to employ educated Natives of Bengal and Europeans noticed in last yearly and other Reports avowedly as regards both classes, and doubtless really as respects the latter, with the object of developing the mineral and forest resources of his State, or, as believed in the case of some of the former, of getting aid from their supposed legal knowledge in resisting what he considered pressure in the Political Department, such as for payment of the Survey expenses, received some further development during the year, but I believe with generally unsatisfactory results, the science, ability, and probity needed for such objects as the Chief proposes, not being so easily and promiscuously to be picked up, as his employés have been.

Several persons of the classes above referred to have been, or still are, in employment. They doubtless find it to their advantage at first, and the Chief seems ever sanguine of valuable results. But mostly they soon fall out with one another and the Chief, whereupon imputations, recriminations, and complaints are forwarded to the Political Office, or appear in the public journals, so that the Chief incurs fruitless expense and reaps discredit.

The Political Assistant visits Rewah as frequently as permitted by his other multifarious duties, Civil and Political, Railway, Treasury, and Boundary in an extensive district, but still the Maharajah is, as respects his own good and the public interests, too continuously under the influence of the somewhat motley and changing group of advisers, which, as already described, he has,

together with his older officials, around him; more especially as latterly, during most of the visits of the Political Assistant, he has had the period of his stay much occupied in effecting, with the Chief, matters distasteful to him, or in working him up to do at once, what when left by himself and Court advisers, he persisted without apparent object in delaying; while thereafter the Chief has too soon given himself up again to the counsels of those around who speak smooth things unto him.

The results of my own observation during several interviews with the Chief last cold weather, were submitted in connection with various current affairs.

Unfortunately, a number of matters requiring sacrifice or outlay had crowded themselves within the last year or two, and these had made the Chief somewhat unhappy and discontented.

Among these was the sudden, almost entire, cessation of his transit duty revenue on the opening of the railway. He has, however, just adopted the wisest course for fostering any remaining through traffic, and developing local trade by a general abolition of those duties, though intimated to be for the present experimental.

The recent remission by Government of the one and a half lakh* he had agreed to pay for the Topographical Survey will be most grateful to him; as, ever since he has found that other Chiefs are not to pay, he has attempted to evade his agreement.

* Not two lakhs, as mentioned in some of the correspondence.

Though there is a dewan who, under the guidance of the Political Agent, was the local officer who kept matters right in the mutinies, yet the Chief's plan of giving almost entire authority in the districts to the revenue farmers, and keeping all real power at head quarters in his own hand, constitutes the dewan a secretary, rather than the head administrative officer of his State, with large and substantive authority under himself.

When anything goes wrong, he speaks of his officials being to blame and being against him; the reality being, however, that all actual power in the State centres in himself, and that the faults rest, primarily at least in the system he himself has hitherto jealously maintained.

Having, in his avowed search for aid, been recommended to try and secure the services of the most distinguished Native administrator of India Sir Dinkar Rao, and having professed his earnest desire to benefit by his counsels, it is to be hoped that the Chief will now radically change his system, and give Sir Dinkar that confidence and authority, or enforce the execution of his counsels in that way, which can alone enable him to work real good.

If the Chief will only do this in earnest, then Rewah may soon prosper in real reform.

7. *Orcha (or Tehree)* is, after Rewah, the largest and most important State in the province, having, as the head of all the Bundela Chiefships, an influence beyond its modern contracted limits.

Orcha.

It had, during two minorities, been under the regency of the Laree Ranee, a lady who, from her practical success in ruling a State so difficult as this to be managed, and during times of internal turbulence, as well as through the mutinies, must have been a woman of strong ability. The present Chief

was adopted by a younger lady, but all lived under the Laree Ranee, by an arrangement of Colonel Malcolm, remarked by Sir R. Shakespear to have been as practically successful, as apparently complex.

Sir R. Shakespear's warning to me regarding Orcha, was to look out for trouble if any thing happened to the Laree Ranee during the minority.

Fortunately she lived long enough to have the young Maharajah Hameer Singh educated and invested with authority, which was done during the previous year, while she herself has died in that now under report.

The administration is mostly of the old native type ; modern improvements, though sparingly introduced, not being much favored under the régime of the lady, whose ideas were formed half a century ago, and who considered general education objectionable, as enabling the lower classes to supplant the higher. Much of the country is hill jungle and poor soil, but it is studded with magnificent tanks, some of them the works of the family ancestors, and cultivation is at any rate on the increase. A dispensary and English School have been established, and the young Chief himself is intelligent and better informed than his predecessors.

8. *Duttia*, comes next to Orcha in position and influence, and is pecuniarily better off.

The young Chief is well disposed but indolent, and the Police of the State has not been good during the year. It had previously suffered several dacoities from ill-affected people of the Gwalior territory, who were doing mischief in both, but during last year, sundry people of Duttia fell into the same ways. The durbar, however, finally took up the matter with proper activity, and, on information it obtained, made numerous arrests of suspected men whose cases are under investigation.

It urged at the same time the necessity of active measures against Bhowenjoo, a disaffected Thakoor of Gwalior, and I have since been verbally informed that this man has been re-settled by the latter Government.

9. In *Sumptur* the Ranee, having charge of her insane husband and younger son, resides at Umrah, which pergunnah she has in her separate management for their support during her husband's life, while the elder son Rajah Bahadur administers the rest of the State.

During the year the younger son, for whom the lady has a preference, forwarded through his mother, and impliedly with her support, an application that the State should be given to him, while his elder brother should have the position of dewan, asserting somewhat preposterously that this was the custom in the family.

This received fitting answer ; but it may be noticed that the separate assignment of a pergunnah to the Ranee during her husband's lifetime is sometimes popularly supposed to be a division of the State in favor of the younger son, and that, though the plan of assigning this pergunnah obviated for the time the necessity of closer interference in the administration during the family dissensions, there is some risk of that youth, on his father's death, attempting to hold the Umrah fort and pergunnah for himself, after separate interests have been rigidified during a number of years.

10. The Maharajah of *Punnah* is the most intelligent of the Chiefs of the province. Many of his views are much more in accord with our own than with those of his brother Chiefs, and these views have this

Punnah. peculiar value in his case, that they have been arrived at by his own judgment, and are not merely affected or professed under pressure, than which nothing would sooner make improvements impalatable to him, for he is proud and tenacious, and feels acutely various changes of the last few years, which have extended our action and limited his own in his territory.

He has been much affected also of late years by the successive deaths of the several officials in whom he had the most confidence.

He has a longing for an administration for a definite period, such as we could make it, but dreads committing himself to what may lead he knows not where.

One of his great difficulties is the scattered position of his territory, some districts being on the Dessan bordering on Tehree, and others as far east as Rewah.

But to re-arrange by exchange in simple circles the territories of the descendants of Maharajah Shattersal, who seem to have selected them in some cases pergunnah by pergunnah, or even village by village alternately, would be full work by itself for an indefinite period, even if possible after all.

He has designed and is constructing entirely of his own initiation a road, 40 miles long, through a minor range of ghâts, and an otherwise roadless tract from his Capital to Simmereenah in the Dumoh direction, having, near its commencement, a neat stone bridge of nine small arches. He has built a plain, unpretending, though sufficiently commodious school; has opened up and improved with well designed roads and bazars the town of Punnah, which was of somewhat desolate appearance; is turning an old fortlet into work-shops, and has a number of other works also in hand.

As regards the education of his sons, the advice, seldom required by a Native Chief, he needs is, to relax a little, and not keep them too closely at lessons, inasmuch as vigor as well as reading is necessary.

Chirkaree, since the death of Dewan Amnah Sahib, the manager, has been administered by his son Dewan Tantin Sahib, who, however, I am sorry to say, does not

Chirkaree. himself enjoy good health.

The revenue and account system, which before was in a manner careful, but needlessly cumbrous and complex, will now be simplified; and public works of improvement are sure of an intelligent promotion from Tantin Sahib, who takes much interest therein, having devoted a good deal of attention to mechanics, surveying, and engineering.

A very fine school building, suited also for durbar purposes, is now nearly finished, and roads and bridges are under completion around the Capital, though, in this State also, the scattered portion of its territory is a great obstacle to uniform improvement.

The young Maharajah continues intelligent and promising, but fails to make that progress in English which one would expect from his memory and acuteness for vernacular studies.

12. In *Ajehgurh* the administration had long been inferior; but of late years the customary dissensions between a young Chief, as he grew to maturity, and a Ranee Regent, averse to the prospect of soon losing power, and the consequent quarrels of parties, and changes of officials, had, you are aware, for the last two or three years, prevented any real or efficient government. The State is heavily in debt, partly contracted in the mutinies, when an unsettled succession added a local civil war to the other public difficulties of the period.

The creditors are naturally urgent, and the durbar, under its constant changes of officers, has not set itself properly to clear off its liabilities, though it has not repudiated them.

Hence originated a very painful case, before specially reported, in which a Brahmin creditor, failing to get at once his money which was overdue, consisting of accumulated interest, attempted to extort payment by coming with a party of six men armed to the teeth, and leading to a collision attended with loss of life and wounds; some at least apparently self-inflicted in the way known as "*Brahminae*," when a Brahmin finds what he considers his just right to be withheld.

Since the close of the official year the Ranee Regent has died, and the young Rajah, now 20 years of age, has, under your orders, been directed, pending further instructions, to conduct the administration with the aid of a council, as he is yet unfit to be entrusted alone with the task, which at present involves not merely carrying on the work of the State, but recovering it from its embarrassed condition.

13. The *Chutterpore* State had been for several years under the supervision of a British officer during the minority of the Chief. In the beginning of last year, 1867, the administration was made over to the young Rajah, then come of age; Colonel Thompson, who had been in charge, proceeding to Indore to take up his appointment of 1st Assistant Agent, Governor General, for Central India.

Not many months later the Rajah fell ill, and died in November last, leaving an infant son and a young widow little more than a girl.

The State has since been placed under a native officer as Superintendent, a Junior Deputy Collector from our North-Western Provinces having been selected.

The charge is a difficult one in itself from the internal circumstances and parties of the State, and important publicly from its adjoining our *Hameerpore Zillah*; a family belonging to which, and formerly a landed one, and still possessing great influence in the *Jeetpore* and *Punwaree pergunnahs* of which *Zillah*, has for the last thirty years, in the person of one or other of its members, maintained a now almost hereditary outlawry, for the repression of which a strong substantive Government is needed in every neighbouring state or district, liable either to inroad for outrage, or entry for occasional shelter; measures against the latter frequently inducing the former.

Other States.

14. The remaining States do not require separate mention on this occasion.

III.—JUDICIAL.

Judicial, of Native States.

Police.
Judicial, Proper.
" Criminal.
" Civil.
" Revenue.
Jails.

15. Judicial matters generally in the Native States were noted, under heads marginally shown, so fully in paragraphs 9 to 13 of last Report, that to the general subject, an instance of grave defect, as regards one class of cases in some States, need only be added.

In sundry States, with the farm of the town duties, at the Sayer Shubootra, are conjoined fines for adultery, styled "aneeta" or "anooa."

These cases, where this practice prevails, are thus transferred from a judicial tribunal to a revenue farm.

It is said, and, on a such a footing, it is intelligible, that slight evidence, such as the statement of the woman, or of a witness even of doubtful character, suffices for conviction.

It cannot be but that great oppression results from such a system, which I have strongly denounced where learnt, pointing out that it would tax a second Nounshirwan the Just to dispense impartial justice, when his own interest was thus involved in every single case.

16. The portions of the Agency directly under British administration and the British offices and officers therein are the same as enumerated in paragraphs 50 and 51 of last annual Report.

Districts in the agency under British administration.

17. The Judicial and other details of the several departments are given in the accompanying tables and Report. There was no instance of whipping in the head office.

Judicial—British.

18. During the year the removal of the Political Assistant's head quarters from Nagode to Myhere, and subsequently to Sutna, was notified, for greater convenience of magisterial work connected with the railway; both the latter places being on it, and the last being preferable, as the large midway engine-changing station, while Nagode is one march off the line.

Transfer of head quarters of Political Assistant, Nagode, to Sutna.

Sanction has been given to quarters and office buildings being erected, and it is hoped they may be commenced and completed soon by the Department of Public Works; as, for the last year or more, the Political Assistant and his establishment have had a degree of moving about and exposure in all seasons, unusual save under emergent circumstances, which exposure, when continued, tells on the health of both officer and subordinates, and the frequent separation of officer from establishment under which circumstances greatly hinders work.

19. The only Government Police are those of Nowgong Cantonment, supported by the Cantonment Funds and the Government Railway Police, under the Special Superintendent of Railway Police, Captain Dulmahoy.

Government Police.

Government jail.

20. As yet there is no Government jail in the Agency.

21. Two cases of *Suttee* occurred during the year in Rewah, and have been separately reported by the Political Assistant. They both occurred in June 1867 during

Suttee.

his absence on leave. They were not brought to notice by Rewah itself, and when that officer, afterwards hearing of them, inquired as to the procedure, it was difficult, from the Rewah reply, to avoid the impression that the investigation had not been searching enough, or the punishment sufficient, though the Chief added to the latter on the Political Assistant's representation, and the subject is being further impressed on the Chief.

22. No cases of *Sumadh* (being voluntarily buried alive when suffering from hopeless disease, such as leprosy), or

Sumadh.

like circumstances), has come to notice. A case reported by parties, having a feud among themselves, to have been of the latter nature, was found on investigation not to

Julpurwa.

have been so.

23. Excepting the outrages by the Humeerpore gang of outlaws, elsewhere specially noticed, only one dakoity

Dakoity.

Highway Robbery.

of small amount was brought to notice, and two cases of highway robbery, neither of

them of large amount.

Safety of Government mails.

24. No robbery of Government mails occurred.

Safety of cash in transit.

25. Nor has any robbery of cash in transit been recorded.

26. Three cases of robbery after administering stupefying drugs were reported. In one, the two men drugged

Thuggy.

Robbery after administering stupefying drugs.

recovered, finding they had lost above a hundred Rupees.

In another, a woman was stripped of ornaments after being drugged, from which she recovered.

In a third, the two men drugged lost nearly a hundred Rupees, but recovered.

In the second case the man has lately been arrested, but the case is not very clearly one of professional type, as are the 1st and 2nd cases, in which the story is the same, of travellers being joined by a person who accompanies them for several days on their journey, and finally administers "*datura*" in their food, during stupefaction from which, the miscreant robs them and makes off, leaving them to die or recover as the case may be, depending partly on the quantity of the drug eaten and on the period at which they are afterwards discovered and attended to, if not recovered of themselves.

27. The progressive cessation of Female Infanticide among the

Suppression of Rajput Female Infanticide.

Purihar Rajputs of Jignee is here shown from a Report, by the Superintendent Rai Purmessuree Dass.

PERIOD.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		SURVIVORS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Reported last year	28	24	15	9	18	15
Deaths this year out of above	0	0	3	A 1	0	0
Total of former years up to end of this...	28	24	18	10	10	14
Births this year and deaths out of them	4	8	0	B 1	4	7
Total of former and present years up to end of this year	32	32	18	11	14	21

A.—Died at 6 months of age from bowel disease.

B.—Died when 6 weeks old from chest disease.

None of the twenty-one girls now alive would have survived a few years ago.

The danger is from neglect immediately after birth. When once tended, the female infant is cared for.

Subsequent deaths, therefore, such as the two at the ages above noted, are not subject to the like suspicion of being from other than natural causes.

28. A question was lately raised on the trial of a Railway case, as to whether the Political Assistant, as Railway Magistrate through whose district the line runs, could hold his Court outside the fence of the narrow strip of Railway land, and, pending final decision, he has been instructed to try all such cases within Railway limits, on the principle that offences must be tried in the district in which committed,—that the Political Assistant's powers on the Railway were notified to be for the Railway land, which thus constitutes his district for those powers, and that therefore trials must be within it.

Were this officer simply a Railway Magistrate without other charge, such restriction to locality would from the first have been understood.

But it may possibly be overlooked that the Political Assistant, and other Political Officers, up to the highest, including Agents to the Governor General, Residents, exercise, in their respective degree, Magisterial and High Judicial functions, throughout their whole charge over certain classes, and notably over British European subjects,—and that, in certain portions of their charge, such as cantonments, Residency and Agency stations, isolated British districts in the midst of Native territory, and Native States under management,—they exercise jurisdiction over all classes.

On the land made over to Government for the Railway, they would, before its cession, have exercised jurisdiction in the instance of certain classes, more especially British subjects, and this would have been without their Courts being confined to that particular strip of land.

Should they, by its cession to their own Government, or by the particular form of any subsequent notification connected therewith, lose such power of jurisdiction unless actually sitting on the ceded ground, it may tend to throw doubt on their former jurisdiction thereon,—and consequently on their present similar jurisdiction elsewhere, as the circumstance of the ground becoming British might be expected, if any thing, to strengthen, rather than annul, the jurisdiction of the British officer of the district.

The matter is really not one confined to Bundeclund, or to the Railways all over India, and to jurisdiction of all sorts by Political Officers acting as officers of Government under definite legislature.

The same principle would render it impossible for Political Agents, Residents, and Agents to the Governor General, vested with powers in British cantonments, or in isolated British districts, or in managed districts, to exercise those powers, without in all cases going within the particular one of the above sub-districts in which each individual case respectively occurred,—whether a cantonment,—a Political, station, Railway land, British pergunnah, or managed district.

Each fragmentary portion of his charge would thus become a separate district, immensely increasing the labor of management, whereas I submit it would be better to rule, legislatively if necessary, that all these, together with the Native territory of each officer's charge, *the latter of course only for cases requiring his action*, should be held to constitute his district, as I believe has hitherto been the view followed in practice.

In sundry British districts, the officers are entrusted with special functions in certain pergunnahs, or on the Railway. But I am not aware that they must go within those actual limits to exercise them.

They are, I believe, only restricted to their general district.

The present difficulty appears to have arisen from a more strict technical limitation of the word "district" to solely a British zillah, than accords with the actual modern fact of Political charges undoubtedly now-a-days constituting districts for the exercise, under the authority of Government, of certain Magisterial and Judicial functions in certain cases, and in regard to certain persons.

In a recent Report, No. 322 of 10th instant, I submitted the above views in more detail, bringing to notice the effect of removing from the jurisdiction of the responsible Government Officers of the Native territory, long narrow strips of land running through the centre of their charge, and carrying the very heart circulation of the territories traversed.

Indeed, one of the conditions with which the Native Chiefs ceded the land free, was that cases between people of the Railway and of their States should be decided by the political officer.

During the year, attention was directed to the Sonorias, a fraternity of professional pilferers, whose original homes appear to be in certain villages of the Native State of Tehree, and of our Lulutpore district, though many are now settled in, or indigenous to Oude, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Bengal,

in the last three of which provinces they have depôts for the disposal of the property stolen during their annual cold weather excursions, for they do not pilfer near their own homes.

The circumstances under, and objects for which, it was requisite to depute Captain Kincaid, Assistant Political Agent, to Tehree, as other urgent duties then required my early presence at Rewah and the States to the east, especially those traversed by the Railway,—were fully reported to you in my No. 543, dated 17th October last, and other letters as approved in the following extract, para. 2 of your despatch, No. 59 K, the dated 31st October last:—

“It is only necessary for me, at present, with reference to this correspondence, to express to you my concurrence in the general tenor of your communications to the Tehree Government in this matter, and to state that I approve of your deputation of Captain Kincaid to Tehree, under the circumstances stated by you, to make such inquiry into the facts in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of Lulutpore, as may appear to be called for, and to report on the best arrangements for the thorough suppression of this nefarious organization, in future, so far as the Tehree territory is concerned.”

The durbar had arrested above a couple of hundred persons known to belong to the fraternity of Sonorias, intending to expel them from its territory, as had before been done to a still larger number from time to time, rather than incur repeated odium from their residence in its limits; but such measure, though suitable to be kept in view as a last resource, was not advisable at the moment, as it would have swelled the numbers of those who go out on pilfering expeditions in the cold weather.

Their retention in custody for the time prevented this, and afforded means of prosecuting inquiry not often obtained.

Captain Kincaid conducted with much judgment the duty on which he was deputed, and he reported favorably on the action of the young Maharajah and durbar—full details having been laid before you at the time.

Considerable fresh information as to present resorts, depôts, and allies of the craft in Bombay and Bengal was acquired, and more complete knowledge of the Tehree and Lulutpore Sonorias was obtained by the concurrent inquiries in both districts, prior to which the Sonorias examined in our territory were evidently trying to repeat the plan which on former occasions they had followed with success, *viz.*, of disclosing and yielding a little, to conceal and save much more, in the hope, doubtless, that the storm would again blow over.

Of course when such a fraternity can live and thrive in our own districts with the cognisance and connivance of zemindars and native police, some of the Sonorias, being themselves zemindars, and some of the police asserted to be their friends being in respectable positions, it could not be but that it found greater facilities under a native government, apart from any question reflecting on that government itself.

It was hoped that some general measure might be instituted to break up this fraternity in both British and Native territory, but as no further instructions were received, and it was impossible to continue to keep several hundred persons in confinement on the general ground merely of their belonging to the Sonoria class, it was necessary at last to release them, with such

precautions of security, registry, and police supervision as should place the utmost restriction upon any of them leaving their homes without permission.

But the fascination of the craft is by themselves acknowledged to be irresistible.

The abstinence in their system from violence, or house-breaking, or theft by night, saves them from any of the heavier penalties of the law even when convicted, and the profits are great. They laugh at imprisonment for a few years as having for them any deterrent effect, and frankly say the only punishment they fear is transportation, or, as they style it, being sent across the "*black salt water*."

Men just released from imprisonment of several years have been known to begin again at once, and others, labouring under painful disease, to travel long distances to practice their craft.

So far as I have been able to judge, nothing but a special law empowering punishment by imprisonment for long periods or life, or by transportation, will suffice effectually to repress this peculiar profession, for it is not simple pilfering by the hands of isolated Sonoria men, but scientific pilfering by boys trained and guided by those men, who go forth in organised bands, under leaders all over the country; and which men, when work is begun, are at hand to watch the opportunity and give the sign to the youthful operators, which latter are precociously sharp, and so accustomed to travel, that they tell the distance from one place to another on the great routes by the amount of the lowest class railway fare.

The General Superintendent of the Thuggee Department states, that without such law his department is unable to deal with the Sonorias.

I believe district officers generally consider such a special profession, with ramifications all over India, can only be thoroughly dealt with by special means.

The General Superintendent mentioned several publications of his department, in which the practices of these pilfering classes, &c., were before fully described, and by a reference to which records, officers would be saved the trouble of making inquiries into those matters as if *de novo*; but on applying to his and your Office, copies of the principal were not available.

I would venture to draw attention to the suggestion before submitted of a selection of those records being reprinted, as from the correspondence district offices generally appear to be, like this agency, without them in their libraries.

30. In my annual Report for the year before last, I was able to report the clearance of the country for the first time during a period of more than a quarter of a century from the Humeerpore outlaws of the Toria family, latterly better known by the name of their last village Jheejhun.

Less than two years had elapsed when Rugonath Sing, a nephew of the former leaders, Desput and Nunhey Dewan, and whose brother had been executed on our troops first re-taking Jheejhun in the mutinies, took up, during the past year, the now hereditary role of outlawry.

As to the immediate cause of the outbreak, the Magistrate of Humeerpore, in which district Rugonath Sing had been residing, and from which the

bulk of his gang of six or eight men has been drawn, consisting partly of old associates or their relatives, wrote as follows in para. 10 of his letter, No. 129 of 26th November last, to the Commissioner, Allahabad :—

“It may be asked why the dacoits have now, after the death of their former leaders, and apparent return to peaceful pursuits, again broken out at this particular time. The immediate cause of this is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, that the family of Nunhey Dewan have been for some time in expectation of some provision being made for his widow, but on this having been refused, they resolved again to take to their old mode of life, &c., &c.”

A similar account also reached myself, but other causes no doubt contributed.

Rugonath Sing and his father Aman Sing had little apparent means for their support, except grazing cattle, and it was rumored that the old man eked out a subsistence with the aid of servants by cattle-lifting at one place and selling elsewhere at a distance.

Shortly before the outbreak, Rugonath Sing had been apprehended and taken to Humeerpore in a case of cattle theft, but it was not proved against him.

Probably, however, this source of income, if, as popularly believed, it had existed, was impaired by the inquiry.

It is also said that the villagers among whom he lived, and who possibly had to help him somewhat, taunted him with living a half-starved life when he might have plenty by following the career of his rebel uncles, who had for many years maintained themselves in outlawry.

The following extract of para. 2 of letter No. 5 of 10th January 1865, from Captain Dennehy, Deputy Inspector General, Police, to Inspector General, regarding the present outlaw's uncle Nunhey Dewan, might equally well be the record of the present time :—

“I have insisted upon these details, because I convinced myself during my late visit to Jeitpore that the general feeling of the people, whether actuated by feudal attachment to the family of Nunhey Dewan, or fear of his vengeance, or that of his relatives, is, in that part of the district, decidedly favorable to him,—in some cases actively so, villagers supplying him and his followers with money and food, &c.,—and in nearly all others, by passive resistance and defeats of all efforts made by the Police to get information.”

Of course the outlaws have friends also in the native territory, but it is in the Jeitpore and part of the Punwaree Pergunnahs that, from old feudal associations and former landed possessions, their influence and strength still centre.

The former position of this family is shown in the following extract of letter from the Magistrate of Humeerpore to the Commissioner of Allahabad, No 24 of 23rd February last :—

“Their ancestor, Dewan Kehree Sing, son of Juggut Raj and grandson of Chuttersal, was given a Jagir of 8½ lakhs in Koolpahar : his grandson, Nirput Sing, father of Desput, Nunhey Dewan, and Aman Sing, held, at the time of the lapse of the Jeitpore territory to the British Government, the

jagir of Jheejhun (since made over to the Rais of Logassi): it was then resumed, and settlement made with Jowahir, elder brother of Desput. The estate fell into arrears of revenue, and was transferred in consequence to "one Mohun, the former zemindar."

Koolpahar, named in the above extract, is a large village in the Punwaree Pergunnah, and it was there, at a place named Toria, whence their former territorial designation, that the family had its residence.

Prior to our entry in the province in the beginning of the century, the possessions of the Toria family had been seized by Ali Bahadur, either wholly, or with the exception of Jheejhun, and perhaps two or three other villages; for information as to that period is scanty and obscure, and there were then already two branches of the Toria family.

Nor is it clear if the position of the family was altered in the short interval between Ali Bahadur's death and our entering the province, during which some of the Chiefs recovered parts of their territory.

The original root of all the trouble is referred to that period by the Inspector General of Police in para. 4 of his letter No. 2833 of 29th May last to Government, N. W. Provinces, in which, referring to a Report by Captain Dunnehy on the subject, it is remarked as follows:—

"It will be seen that the wrongs sustained by this family were, in the first instance, attributable to the rapacity of Ali Bahadur (an illegitimate grandson of Bajee Rao) who held Bundelcund in the name of the Peshwa, and from whom, under the Treaty of Bassein, we, at the beginning of this century, took over the province," &c., &c.

When we succeeded Ali Bahadur in Eastern Bundelcund, we took, as the basis of our arrangements, the status of parties in Ali Bahadur's time.

Upon whatever footing it may have been, the village of Jheejhun is said to have been at first held free, under us, by Rao Nirput Singh or other members of the junior branch of the Toria family.

In the land settlement of the district about 1888, the village was settled with Rao Jawahir Singh, eldest son of Nirput Sing, but on his speedily falling into arrears, it was transferred to the former working zemindar, and this man was soon afterwards murdered by Jowahir Singh's younger brother Desput, who thereupon took to a course of outlawry, which has been maintained ever since by one member or another of the family, save during the short period in 1866-67 already referred to.

Starting from this land feud their outrages originally were confined to our own districts, being only occasionally directed against Native territory for aiding us, as when in the mutinies the outlaws, who then headed large forces, destroyed half the Logassi villages on account of the Jagirdar's siding with us, and refusing to join them.

Of later years, as the Native States have been stirred up to co-operate actively against them, when they leave their haunts in our own district, the former have come in for a full share of outrage.

Since his outbreak in October last, Ragnath Singh has committed numerous atrocities, mostly in the Chutterpore State, and partly also in Loqassi, confining himself, so far, to minor offences in the Humeerpore district, and levies of food and money. The money levy is not popularly considered an act of violence, but is styled "Muamala," literally a "mutual transaction," and is demanded as a pretended feudal levy per plough,— though in reality given as a sort of black mail, by the quiet payment of which violent outrage is escaped.

The Government N. W. Provinces, in para. 4 of letter No. 291 of 3rd April last to the Inspector General, Police, in directing every effort, and sanctioning the offer of a reward in the British district, for their capture, remarked in respect to the graver atrocities of the gang and the origin of the outlawry, as follows :—

"It is quite immaterial whether these injuries are committed within or beyond British borders. Government is equally bound to strain every nerve towards the eradication of so great an evil. * * * * *

"It must also not be forgotten that the birth-place of the band is in the British District of Humeerpore, and the alienation of property which has led to this ebullition of disloyalty arose out of the action of British Courts."

Numerous reports of late years, both from Humeerpore and this Agency, render it unnecessary to repeat, at length, the circumstances, partly of the family and habits of the outlaws, and the terrorism they maintain by outrage, and of the jungly and hilly nature of the country, and the classes of the population who favor them, which, all combined, had, until 1865-66, when the last leaders were killed, enabled them to set authority at defiance for many consecutive years.

As previously brought to notice on several occasions, it has hitherto only been when pressure of every kind has been uniformly raised to a maximum in every district concerned, and when this has been maintained for a considerable time, that success against these outlaws has been obtained; but, with this experience for guidance, it may be hoped the present leader may not disturb the country so long.

Large Police forces are employed by the Native States for the protection of their territory and the suppression of the gang when it enters their limits; and large rewards also have been offered by the Chiefs for arrest of the offenders.

Later inquiries, directed by Government, regarding the family, elicited the information that Maharajah Juggut Raj had eight sons, viz. —

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Keerut Sing | From whom descend the Maharajahs of Chirkhari and Banda, the latter now Ajgurh. |
| 2. Pahar Sing | The Rajahs of Jeitpore and Sureela. |
| 3. Kehree Sing | The Jagirdars of Toria. |
| 4. Senaput | The Jagirdars of Dullipore in Bijawur. |
| 5. Birsingdeo | The Maharajahs of Bijawur. |
| 6. Khurg Sing | The Jagirdars of Koopea in Bijawur. |
| 7. Hutteh Sing | The Jagirdars of Bhugwa in Bijawur. |
| 8. Urjoon Sing | The Jagirdars of Seelone in Bijawur. |

Among the above eight sons, the paternal dominions were finally divided, and as the widow of the ex-Rajah of Jeitpore is pensioned, and all the others, except the Toria branch, are still in possession of part of the ancestral State, this branch appears the only one which has wholly lost all provision therefrom; its portion having merged in our Humeerpore, and partly also I believe our Banda district.

The Toria family, from what of its history I have been able to ascertain, appears to have connected itself much with the Jeitpore house, and, while that Raj lasted, it had from it, at various times, several villages, the last of which, a small village Purrah, was held by the senior division of the family, first, I believe, on a service tenure, and latterly on an oobaree or quit rent, on which, after the lapse of Jeitpore, it continued, I understand, to be held under us until after the mutinies, when it was resumed; but was subsequently settled as an ordinary rent-paying village with Bukht Sing, the head of that division.

IV.—REVENUE.

31. The different Native revenue systems do not merit at present, beyond the mention already made regarding Rewah, any further notice than the full description last year submitted of their nature and working.

Native systems.

32. The British revenue collected by this Office in the form of an istumrari payment or tribute from certain villages or districts in some of the Native States, and amounting to Rs. 27,196-5-6, is the same as detailed in para. 60 of last Report.

British revenue.

33. This Office also realised Rs. 6,987-4-6 as net nuzurana, after deducting the cost of khillut of investiture, from the Rais of Kotee on succession to his father, deceased, in the previous year.

Nuzurana.

As reported, when remitting the amount to your Office, this Chief had urged objections to the new demand of nuzurana, as a departure from the sunnūd, by which the British Government recognised and confirmed his ancestor, and from the practice on previous occasions, when only the value of the khillut of investiture was recovered from the Chief.

V.—EDUCATION.

34. The following table shows the Returns received of schools supported or aided by the States, besides indigenous voluntary Hindee Schools or "Patsalas" kept by Pundits as a means of livelihood, of which class 72 are mentioned, though there must be very many more of sorts:—

Native States in which schools are maintained.	Description of Schools.	No. of Schools, male only.	AVERAGE OF DAILY ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.				Expenditure, Rupees.	SOURCES OF INCOME.				
			English Class.	Ordoo and Persian.	Hindee and Sanscrit.	Total.		From British Government.	From Native States.	School percentage on Land Tax.	Pupils' Fees.	Total.
2	In Native States under our management Sohawal and Jignee ...	7	...	14	116	130	763	...	...	763	...	763
26	Native State ...	58	163	552	1,059	1,774	14,262	...	7,961	6,165	136	14,262
Total 28	.....	65	163	556	1,175	1,904	15,025	...	7,961	6,928	136	15,025

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Military, British.

35. The principal Military works under construction during the year have been in connection with the extension of Nowgong Cantonment.

Up to the beginning of December work had chiefly consisted in collection of material, and excavation for the foundation of one Barrack.

Thereafter foundation work was started on all the buildings sanctioned.

Difficulty was at first experienced from deficiency of skilled labor, which had to be imported from a distance, and of contractors of any substance.

The works under Lieutenant Swetenham, the energetic Executive Engineer, show rapid progress.

During the year, expenditure was above a lakh and a half of Rupees, and had reached Rs. 40,000 during March, the last month of the year.

Besides material collected and minor works, those in hand were :—

- 8 Half Company Infantry Barracks.
- 6 Family Barracks, viz., 4 Infantry and 2 Artillery.
- 1 Artillery, single men's Barrack.
- 1 Ball Court.
- 1 Skittle Alley.
- 1 Plunge Bath.

Final orders of Government have not yet been received regarding the land, but you are aware that such land as the Public Works Department has made requisition for has been kept free of cultivation, and in its use during the last two years.

Civil, British.

36. There were no Government Civil Public Works of consequence constructed during the year.

37. Public Works in Native States, in which it is only within the last few years that a beginning has been made; consist besides roads, mostly of town improvements by opening up streets and making drains, and of Schools, Cutcheries, Serais, Tanks, &c.

Civil, Native States.

Except when the Chief has a personal taste for such works as at Punnah, the principal progress is in States which have been under our charge.

I asked the States generally for a note of their Public Works and expenditure during the year, but most of them prefer not to be called on for such Returns, I can only therefore mention the outlay of a few States, *e. g.*,

Duttia	...	...	...	Rs.	33,000
Sumtur	...	...	...	,,	8,500
Cherkaree	...	...	...	,,	13,441
Chutterpoor	...	...	...	,,	14,747
Gourihar	...	...	...	,,	4,400

38. Of the two great imperial high roads under construction, - through Bundelcund, one is from W. to E.* from Gwalior to the Sutna station on the Allahabad and Jubbulpore railway, there being also a link from Nowgong to Sreenuggur on the north and south line.

Public Works.
Communications.
Imperial Roads.

* Or rather from N. W. to S. E. by Duttia, Jhansie, Nowgong, Chutterpore, Tannah, Nagode.

At the beginning of the year work had not been commenced on the following

sections:—

(1) *From Gwalior to Scind river on the Duttia frontier.*

This has since been begun, and is to be made by the Jourssee Pass instead of by that of Antree, as taken by the old route.

(2.) *From Nowgong to Sreenuggur.*—This has also been begun, and the earth-work has been mostly executed, and considerable progress made in foundations and piers of minor bridges. Expenditure in year about Rs. 15,000.

(3.) *From Chutterpore to Sutna, about 85 miles.*

Beyond the line being better marked out a fresh work has not yet been begun.

It seems very desirable that this section should be speedily constructed, both as an important line of communication through the province, and as a railway feeder to Sutna, the large midway station between Allahabad and Jubbulpore.

Of the sections before in hand that *from the Scinde river, vid. Duttia to Jhansie*, is bridged and in good order, and I believe only needs the metalling completed in places.

Metal has been collected and consolidation commenced. The Executive Engineer, Jhansie Division, reports regarding the Duttia portion—

“Good progress made by the Duttia Durbar.”

Expenditure during year by Duttia, Rs. 11,900, and by Government, Rs. 15,181.

From Jhansie to Dessan river near Nowgong.—The earth-work is mostly completed, as also the bridges, except over three large streams, besides the rivers Betwa and Dessan. Metal is being collected.

Expenditure during 1867, Rs. 69,801.

* Or rather S. W. to N. E. By Heerapore, Goolgunge, Oongoor, Chutterpore, Sreenuggur Kubrai, Banda.

Of the *North and South * Imperial Highway from Saugor northward to Futtehpore*, on the East Indian Railway, the 80 miles southward of Oongoor had not in the previous year been begun.

Of that distance 25 miles from Oongoor to Heerapore are in the Road Division, and had not formerly admitted of final alignment, till the line southward from Heerapore, under Saugor in the Central Provinces, had been decided on, so as to make sure of correct junction.

No work has yet began south of Oongoor, but the line has been fixed.

On the portion before in hand *from Oongoor northward to Banda*, the new earth-works have been repaired, bridging carried on, and metal under collection.

From Banda to Futtehpore is old line, but it has had heavy repairs in metal and earthwork.

From Kubrai, north of Sreenuggur, a road strikes off to Hamērpore and Cawnpore. This, hitherto a District Road, is, I have understood, to be undertaken imperially.

During the last two years the Bundelcund Road Division has been limited in funds and staff, as compared with the great amount of new work to be opened up.

Of the original scheme of the two great cross roads through Bundelcund, it has been seen that 80 miles are yet wanting to the southern, and 85 to the eastern limb of the cross, this latter opening on the new railway through the province.

The aggregate allotment to the Bundelcund Division for the year was, I am informed, about Rs. 75,000, the expenditure nearly corresponding.

The road expenditure under the Jhansie Executive is stated at about double the above.

I would especially advocate the vigorous prosecution of the *eastern road to Sutna*, both as itself a most important Railway feeder to the largest interterminal station on the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway, but as also having dependent on it another very important feeder to the same station, in fact a continuation of the same road on the east of the Railway to Rewah. This latter road the Chief of that State is to construct under our professional guidance of survey and supervision, which, however, our Public Works Department staff has not yet been strong enough to provide, though when the Imperial Road is regularly in hand on the west of the Railway it is hoped it will not be so difficult for the Department to keep an eye on the Rewah road just across the line to the east.

The *Nowgong and Sreenuggur link* it is also very desirable to have completed speedily, so as to draw all the traffic to itself, for at present there are two roads, the old one still used, and the new one coming into use in the dry season, while it is not possible, with other requirements, to post sufficient Road Police Chowkees on both lines.

Of the other Imperial Roads, besides the great cross system, there are under the *Jhansie Public Works Division*—

(1). A portion of the *Jhansie and Cawnpore Road* from Jhansie towards Oproi.

The works have mostly been of maintenance and metalling, for which large quantities of metal have been collected.

Expenditure Rs. 52,786. A mail cart has been started on this road.

(2). On the *Jhansie and Seepree Road*, a dry weather causeway across the Sinde River has been constructed, and projects for bridging the minor streams are under preparation.

Expenditure Rs. 6,409.

Under the *Bundelcund Road Division* is the *Nagode and Kallinger Road*, important for its passage through the ghâts.

The works on this have been chiefly repairs on the ghâts, of which there are two, on one of which the bridging had been mostly by stone slabs laid on stone piers, while on the other it had been by wooden beams laid on piers.

This latter plan, good for a hasty and cheap make-shift, was most dangerous for a continuance, as the wood became older and rotten, more

especially as some of the bridges thus constructed were in places in which a break-down absolutely closed transit, there being a high wall of rock on the one hand, and a deep fall on the other.

Iron girders have been supplied to three of the principal bridges; about fifteen others have been re-constructed and arched with masonry; the retaining walls in the ghâts have been repaired; slopes have been cut in the high banks at the crossing of the Sutna River, and some other urgent repairs made to keep the road open.

For the foregoing details, I have been largely indebted to Captain Darrab, Executive Engineer, Bundelcund Road Division, and to Colonel Owen, Executive Engineer, Jhansie.

The *Great Deccan Road* through Myhere and Rewah, between Jubbulpore and Mirzapore, is under the Public Works Department, partly of the Central Provinces, and partly of the North-Western Provinces. It is stated to be in fair order. Most of its traffic, except cotton, is now carried by the Railway.

Duttia, during Colonel Thompson's supervision, in which period its section of the *Jhansie and Gwalior Road* had been begun, and in considerable part executed, submitted, you are aware, a reference having for its object that its part of the road should be on the same footing as the rest of the new Bundelcund roads, *vis.*, that the cost should be defrayed by Government, on the condition of the Native State remitting its transit duties thereon.

Duttia had remitted these duties throughout its territory.

Last year Government was pleased to sanction, as part of a general principle, where Native States constructed roads to suit imperial communications, a contribution by Government of 20 per cent. of the cost thereof.

The Duttia expenditure being considerably above a lakh, a refund of Rs. 20,000 in the mean time has recently been sanctioned.

Planting of trees at the site of the imperial routes has progressed in several Native States.

39. (1). *From Saugor and Dumoh to Jokahi Station.*—From the Dumoh frontier this passes through parts of Jubbulpore and Pannab.

The Central Provinces Government estimated the cost from Dumoh to be Rs. 8,000, of which, according to the distance, Rs. 3,000 would represent the Dannah share.

This was given by the Maharajah, and the work has been carried out by the Deputy Commissioner, Dumoh.

A small portion close to the station between it and the Great Deccan Road, which the Public Works Department of the Central Provinces was to have undertaken, has not yet been executed.

(2). *Budunporé to Myhere.*—The Budunpore ghât was before improved. Kutchra road made by Myhere.

It is not known if this road to the southward has been continued in Bijeeragoogurh.

(3). *The Eastern and Western Imperial Bundelcund Road* elsewhere mentioned coming by *Jhansie Nowgong*, and *Nagode to Sutna Station*, will be one of the most important feeders. The 85 miles eastward from Chutterpore to the Railway have been marked out.

The complete projects having been submitted by the Executive Engineer, it is concluded that orders to commence work will shortly be received.

(4). *The Rewah and Sutna Road*, also elsewhere noticed as continuation of the East and West imperial line, will similarly be an important feeder. The Rewah Chief expresses his anxiety to construct it speedily, but, as already explained, awaits professional guidance from our Public Works Department, with the aid of which it was that he agreed to make it.

Its course near Sutna could not, until lately, be decided, pending settlement of the point at which our imperial feeder should touch the line, so that the two should meet at a single crossing; but this has, I believe, lately been settled.

(5). *From Birsingpore to Jetwara Station*, a kutchra or fair weather road has been nearly completed at the cost of the States traversed.

(6). *From Kotee and west thereof* a similar road has been made by the Kotee Chief *to the same station (Jetwara)*.

All the foregoing feeders are above the ghâts.

(7). *From Simmeereah in Rewah and through part of Pannah in both above the ghâts via Mynaha Ghât to Manikpore Station in Banda below the ghâts.*

A Public Works Officer of the North-Western Provinces first made a rough estimate of the distances respectively in the two Native States, and of the cost, *viz.*, Pannah, 6 miles, Rs. 3,500; Rewah, 5 miles, Rs. 2,500. Rewah agreed to give the amount named, and Pannah offered to give Rs. 1,000, as the road was to it of very small value, while it had other heavy calls of a similar nature on hand.

A second estimate from the North-Western Provinces, however, transposed the distances and raised both amounts, making the figures Pannah, 5 miles, Rs. 4,450, and Rewah, 6 miles, Rs. 4,550.

It was intimated that if the amounts of the new estimate were contributed, a Public Works Officer would be deputed to superintend the work.

By this time, however, the Rewah Chief had begun to feel the loss of transit duty revenue from the opening of the Railway, and declared himself unable to afford more than one work at a time, that for which he himself was anxious, as it certainly is the most important, being the feeder from Rewah to Sutna. Pannah will, I believe, increase its assignment.

I have reported fully on this road several times. It will be a useful, if not important, feeder, Simmeereah not being solely dependent on a station below the ghâts, but being, *via* Birsingpore, almost as near the Jetwar Station, like itself, above them.

But I believe all the working energy of Rewah should first be concentrated on the Rewah and Sutna Line under our public works supervision, after the completion of which work, it is to be hoped, Rewah will be more capable of itself constructing minor roads.

(8). *From Bojh or Bungurh Station to Situlah in Rewah below the ghâts, partly in British and partly in Rewah territory, was designed as a feeder.*

With the aid of a Railway Officer, its general course was designed, but a good deal farther professional work is required, and, as in the case

of the Simmeereah feeder, the Rewah Chief says he cannot afford more than one work at a time, his wish being for the Sutna feeder first.

Feeders in Rewah may, in fact, be said to hang on our imperial line, and on professional guidance being afforded from its staff to the main Rewah feeder, as was the understanding on which the Chief agreed to make it and other feeders.

40. *Of Native State Roads other than feeders*, a road from Pannah, 40 miles long, to Simmeereah of Pannah, in the direction of Dumoh, is perhaps the longest in one piece, as well as noticeable from its design and execution being entirely from the Maharajah of Pannah's own desire to open up his territory.

Pending the somewhat deferred settlement of our imperial line through the Pannah Ghâts, he similarly, of his own initiative, made some diversions on the old ghât.

Elsewhere, save in Duttia, Chirkaree, and Sumptur Road, works are yet mostly of a municipal nature, at and near the Capitals, where alone, however, as an absolute beginning had to be made, they could be commenced.

41. In the two last annual Reports of this Agency was brought to notice the absence of professional skill in surveying for, and aligning roads of, any length in the Native States as being more obstructive of road making than even the cost. In October last Government was pleased to sanction a Native Road Surveyor, but, as intimated by your letter No. 594 of 20th May, the person first appointed from Roorkee failed to join the post. One has just recently been obtained.

42. The most important public event of the year was the opening, in August, of the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway, almost one-half of which, or nearly one hundred miles, traverse Native territory, but the whole being yet sadly balked of its full usefulness, by the non-completion of the Bombay Railway.

The traffic, latterly reaching a couple of millions sterling in annual value, between the Deccan and the Ganges, before carried by the Great Deccan Road, has, except in the instance of cotton, which is still to be seen in transit on the road, been almost entirely transferred to the rail.

The behaviour of the Chiefs in regard to the railway may, I trust, be considered to merit commendation, for, from the day the first sod was turned to that on which the first public through-train ran, Government was not put to trouble on any point, whether regarding land or transit duties, while latter, in some of the States on such an immense traffic, had formed large items of their revenue.

The first difficulty, indeed, which arose was more lately, when the States were called on to pay for that part of the Railway Police which, under the Political Assistant of the district, should have charge of the external Police relations of the line, acting, when necessary in its behalf, in the adjoining Native territory as the Railway Police proper, who are practically under the orders of the station masters; these, in most cases, being natives of distant provinces, and all being the servants of a commercial Company, could not safely be entrusted with power of action in Native territory, even apart from the question of the Chief's assenting to such procedure.

The proposal for such external Police under the district officer originating with this Office No. 416 of 21st August 1867 as preferable to the plan of the whole strength apparently contemplated by the Police authorities being locally under the station masters, met the approval of yourself and other authorities concerned ; but on pressing it on the Native Chiefs with the addition, as instructed, that they should pay for this Police as well as give it power of action in their territory, much irritation was, I am sorry to say, evinced at the money demand coming after the free cession of land and freedom from transit dues.

The Maharajah of Rewah, the principal Chief concerned, was the one who spoke most openly on the subject, enumerating what he considered several great sacrifices he had of late years successively made, without, he stated, any return or finite settlement, but seeming to him rather to lead to call for further sacrifices.

His transit-duty revenue had been large, and its sudden cessation on the opening of the railway had, he said, put him in pecuniary difficulties. The pressure to pay for the Police was, in fact, found to be leading him to advance claims of compensation for loss of transit revenue.

The Myhere Chief naturally said less, but was more seriously affected, as will be understood from the mention further on of what he had already done.

The external Police under the Political officer for railway duty, would not relieve the Chief from the necessity of establishing, for the protection and work of their district, other Police posts of their own, especially near stations and crossings, so that they would have had to support a double Police in connection with the railway.

The subsequent inquiry as to whether the Chiefs concerned would "agree to the establishment of proposed external Railway Police under the Political Assistant if the cost be defrayed by Government," was naturally a great relief to the Chiefs by implying a relinquishment of the money demand.

The railway passing across mere extremities of western and northern promontories of Rewah, scarcely opens that territory up, as, had it passed nearer the line of the Great Deccan Road, more through the heart of the State, it would of itself at once have done for a double parallel strip nearly a hundred miles long, in which, up to the distance of one or two days' march on each side, the country must instantly have been brought within the influence of the railway, even by the unmade country tracks, to an aggregate area of between three and four thousand square miles.

As the line runs, however, with almost no Rewah land to speak of on one side, and only necks of land in immediate contact on the other, not above an eighth of the above area in that State is thus immediately and simply opened up, so that, while the profits of the transit trade are lost to the full, the benefits to Rewah of the railway depend in an especial degree on outlay yet to be devoted to feeder roads to be constructed from its interior towards the railway at its skirts.

In Myhere, again, the configuration of the country in a long narrow valley between lofty roadless walls of rock (the Bhundair and Kymore Ranges), which valley is traversed in its whole length by the line, produces the unusual result of there being too little land to benefit by the length of railway.

The length of the line in Myhere would have given immediate benefit without much outlay on roads, i. e., within one or two days' march on each side, to a thousand square miles.

As it is, the culturable area naturally accessible, owing to its immediate proximity, is not above an eighth of that extent, for the whole breadth of the valley is not one day's march.

The land, taken by the Railway along the valley, is thus in unusually large proportion to the culturable area on each side.

Perhaps no other State or district has, like Myhere, given up free one-fourth of its revenue by remission of transit duties, and one-fortieth of its land revenue, in land for occupation by the Railway.

Nor has any other of the States traversed on this line, been thanked as Myhere has been by the Railway Company through Government, for assistance otherwise generally given.

Rewah, with full sacrifice of transit revenue, has had its territory only fractionally opened up by the rail.

Myhere, besides the entire former item, has had to give an amount of land disproportioned to the area opened.

In both cases the physical conformation of the country, in the long narrow obligatory Myhere Valley, and in the locality of the easiest gradients in the Vindhya Ghâts, and not our choice, has been the cause of these peculiarities.

But I have ventured to point these peculiarities out, in the hope that, as regards Rewah, professional aid may, at first at least, be given to guide the survey and construction of those feeder roads, without which the railway, through its effect on the transit trade, must continue to be to Rewah but a loss, and without which the Railway and our own trade cannot reap the full benefit of the Rewah country being properly opened up. It was, you are aware, on the footing of our supplying that scientific aid that Rewah agreed to make those feeders.

Kindly recognition of sacrifices, in the public interest, is so helpful as well as needful for obtaining them, that, with reference to Myhere, I venture the respectful hope that if, as may appear, its sacrifices have been proportionally larger than those of any other States, while they have equalled the amount which, in some States, of many times, the Myhere revenue have been solidly compensated, then some kindly honorary notice may be conferred to encourage in well-doing the young Chief, who, as before brought to your notice, seems unwisely never to have recovered his cheerfulness since the matter explained in paragraph 6 of my letter No. 199 of 27th April 1867; in reply to your call for a report on certain points.

Apart, however, from such peculiarities of relation to particular States, arising from the physical conformation, and the division of the Province into various separate Chiefships, the ultimate benefit to the district generally will be enormous.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

1. Nowgong.
2. Dutta.
3. Chatterpore.
4. Nagode.

5. Rewah.
6. Myhere.
7. Sutna.

43. The *Post Offices* in the Agency are as per margin; the 7th at Sutna, on the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway, being new since the opening of the railway in August 1867.

The establishment of Post Offices at Sumptur and Bijawur has also been under consideration, and the latter, I understand, will be carried out.

44. The principal postal lines of the Province, traversing more or less of this Agency territory, are as follows:—

A.—Traced from Jhansie.

1. To Seepree for Indore, &c.
2. To Lullutpore.
3. To Duttea and Gwalior.
4. To Cawnpore.

B.—From Nowgong.

5. To Jhansie, and for Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
6. To Chutterpore and Saugor, Jubbulpore, &c.
7. To Sreenuggur for Banda, Futtehpore, Calcutta, &c., or for Hameerpore and Cawnpore.

C.—From Chutterpore.

8. To Sreenuggur on No. 7, completing Saugor and Banda lines.

D.—From Nagode.

9. To Sutna.

E.—From Sutna on the Railway.

10. To Allahabad by rail.
11. To Myhere and Jubbulpore by rail.
12. To Rewah.

F.—From Hameerpore.

To Calpee on Jhansie and Cawnpore Roads.

The aggregate length of these lines within this Agency is about 300 miles.

The post is conveyed by foot-runners on all the above lines except between Jhansie and Cawnpore, on which a mail cart was started during the year, and between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, on which it is now by rail.

45. The internal communications have suffered by certain changes about the close of the year.

The postal route between Nowgong and Banda, instead of being direct *viâ* Pannah, a distance of between 80 and 90 miles, had hitherto been by Banda, going first north-east and then south-east, following two sides of a triangle, and aggregating 145 miles.

Among other changes made after the opening of the rail, the postal establishment between Banda and Nagode was withdrawn. This by transfer, without fresh charge, would just have supplied the gap between Nowgong and Nagode, as from the former to Chutterpore is already a post road.

At present, however, letters between Nowgong and Nagode take either a long northern detour *viâ* Allahabad and Futtehpore, giving a total distance of 315 miles, *viz.*, foot-post 132, and rail 183; or a southern *viâ* Jubbulpore and Saugor, giving in all 349 miles, of which 233 are by foot-post and 116 by rail.

The result is, that, partly owing to the increased distance, and still more to the frequent changes of direction *en route* round three sides of a square, letters from Nagode to Nowgong now regularly take as long as from Indore, which is four times the distance.

As the direct route between Nowgong and Nagode, and on to Sutna, forms part of one of the new Imperial highways, and one of the most important Railway feeders, it is hoped that direct postal communication east and west across the Province to the Railway, as recommended to the Postal Authorities, and understood to be under their consideration, may shortly be obtained.

46. The postal work in the several Offices is here shown :—

POSTAL CIRCLE.	Post Office.	Letters, &c., for des- patch.	Letters, &c., for issue.	TOTAL.
A. Inspecting Post Master, Jhansie, * <i>Sio.</i>	1. Nowgong ...	36,421	45,489.	81,860
	2. Duttia ...	7,581	8,042.	15,673
	3. Chutterpore ...	1,491*	20,568*	22,059*
	Total in Circle A ...	45,443	74,049	1,19,492
B. Inspecting Post Master, Cawnpore	4. Nagode ...	33,491	31,440	64,931
	Total in B ...	33,491	31,440	64,931
C. Railway Divisions of Central Provinces ...	5. Rewah ...	11,280	13,712.	24,992
	6. Myhere ...	10,146	11,280.	21,426.
	7. Satna for 8 months from August 1867	11,982	17,995.	29,977
	Total in C ...	33,408	42,987	76,395
Aggregate of A, B, and C ...	.....	1,12,342	1,48,476	2,60,818

The cash receipts and expenditure are thus stated :—

Circles as before.	Post Offices as before.	Cash receipts.	Expenditure.
In A ...	1	2,546 6 8	3,800 0 0
	2	646 0 0	312 0 0
	3	1,037 3 6	478 0 0
Total in A ...	.....	4,229 10 2	4,590 0 0
In B ...	4	1,212 1 1	864 0 0
In C ...	5	1,926 5 8	324 0 0
	6		348 0 0
	7		588 0 0
Total in C ...	.....	1,926 5 8	1,260 0 0
Aggregate in A, B, and C...	.....	7,368 0 11	6,714 0 0

The above receipts do not include the sale of postage stamps at the treasuries to others than Post Masters.

47. Of the seven dāk bungalows as per margin in the Agency, those at Nowgong and Nagode are new, having come into occupation during the year. The total establishment and contingent charges and the receipts are as follows :—

- Dāk bungalows.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Nowgong. | 4. Myhere. |
| 2. Goolgunge. | 5. Rewah. |
| 3. Nagode. | 6. Mungawah. |
| 7. Mowgunge. | |

No. of Bungalows.	Receipts from fees.	DISBURSEMENTS.						Excess of expenditure over receipts.	REMARKS.	
		Establishment.	Contingencies, furniture, &c.			Total.				
7	806 6 0	563 1 1	1,630	2	3	2,193	3	4	1,286 13 4	Excess of expenditure owing to furnishing two new bungalows.

VIII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

48. In lieu of the electric telegraph betwixt Jubbulpore and the North-Western Provinces hitherto by Rewah and mostly along the Great Deccan Road, a line is now being constructed along the course of the railway, which will in every respect be preferable, as being shorter, more immediately accessible for repair, and better protected.

IX.—MILITARY FORCE OF NATIVE STATES.

49. The military force of the Native States was described generally in last year's Report; and, beyond the entries under this head in the general tabular statement, a special Return is under preparation and will be submitted separately.

MILITARY BRITISH CANTONMENTS.

50. The European detachment has been withdrawn from Nagode, the garrison of which now consists of:—

- 1 Squadron Native Cavalry.
 - 1 Regiment Native Infantry.
- At Nowgong there are—
- 3 Companies British Infantry.
 - 1 Squadron Native Cavalry.
 - 1 Wing Native Infantry.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The troops at both stations have been healthy.

51. The monsoon of 1867 was the first since the mutinies which gave a thoroughly heavy fall of rain *everywhere* in these quarters. In other years, the tanks in one part have filled, while elsewhere, not far away, they have been half empty. But last year, the tanks everywhere were filled to overflowing, and the large rivers remained steadily in flood for lengthened periods.

The rain crops of the khureef or autumn harvest, all suffered from excess of rain, except rice and crops on the poorest soils to which water is essential for any produce whatever.

The extra moisture of the season at first favored the rubbee or spring crops, which would have been unusually heavy, but that clouds and occasional showers continued when the grain needed clear weather to ripen. The result was much damage from "girwa" or blight.

52. The year was generally healthy and free from any serious epidemic of cholera or bad fever, though of course no year passes without a few cases of the former in some part of the district.

Health.

An instance of introduction of the disease by a pilgrim, implying consequently the possibility of such mode, propagation being stopped by pilgrim quarantine, if this could always be perfect, is given in the Political Assistant's Report. A man of that class introduced it at Doorjunpore, on the Nagode and Rewah road, and in 17 days, 20 people there and in the adjoining villages had been carried off.

Dispensaries.

53. Dispensaries are shown in the following table.

In the first six, there are native doctors educated in the use of European medicines.

In the next two only baidis and hakeems merely are employed.

There is great difficulty in obtaining properly qualified and respectable native doctors, as for such detached positions there is higher responsibility than when under the immediate eye of a medical officer:—

No.	State.	No. of treated.	No. of deaths.	No. of vaccinations.	Cost.
1	Rewah	540	3	...	Rs. 567
2	Nagode	591	10	32	688
3	Myhere	1,686	14	25	816
4	Orcha	520	1	...	Not stated.
5	Chutterpore	1,640	11	...	780
6	Chirkaree	No details given.	...	...	...
7	Duttia	225	9	...	Not stated.
8	Bijawur	102	3	...	ditto.

At Rewah the dispensary which was destroyed by a flood is being rebuilt.

At Nagode there is a convenient building in a good situation.

Both these dispensaries obtain medicines free from Government, in consideration of the former attending to the large number of travellers, P. W. staff, &c., from our districts on the Great Deccan Road, and the latter as attending to the civil and non-military residents of Nagode cantonment, and on the condition, in both cases, of the dispensaries being under the supervision of our medical department. This privilege of free medicines was also accorded to Myhere, on the same grounds and condition as to Rewah, but apparently the Chief prefers to pay for the medicines without the supervision

At the other places, special buildings are not yet provided for in-door patients, but in several of the States, such as Duttia, Chukaree, and Chutterpore, other public works are on hand, and the multiplicity of wants can only be met gradually in the course of several years.

Survey.

54. The progress of the Rewah survey has been thus intimated by Lieutenant Reddell, the officer in charge.

	Sq. miles.
Surveyed by end of field season of 1867, area ...	9,203
Ditto during ditto of 1867-68, area...	2,272
Total area ...	<u>11,475</u>

The details of last year's survey are as follows:—

	Sq. miles.
In Rewah ...	1,611.0
„ Pathurkuchar ...	108.9
„ Chowbey Jagirs ...	109.9
„ Chirkaree... ..	86.1
„ Ajehgurh ...	27.1
„ Gourihar... ..	71.5
„ Nagode ...	29.9
„ Jassoo ...	14.8
„ British Territory ...	213.6
Total ...	<u>2,272.8</u>

At the commencement and close of the field season, i. e., just after the rains, and in the hot weather, the southern Rewah country is too unhealthy for work, so that those parts of Bundelcund which have not hitherto come under correct topographical survey, are gradually being surveyed during those portions of the season.

Captain Vanremen's survey party was employed in Bundelcund after the mutinies, but after surveying west of the Dessan river, including Tehree, it was transferred to the Central Provinces. It is hoped, however, the Rewah survey party will gradually complete what remains east of the Dessan.

Boundary settlement.

55. Boundaries—

Unsettled and disputed at beginning of year ...	...	...	315
New cases ...	...	...	30
		Total	345
Settled during year ...	...	...	74
		Remaining	<u>271</u>

In a previous year, the Rewah frontier from Mirzapore to Banda was demarcated by the Political Assistant in conjunction with officers of the North-Western Provinces.

Last year a further portion of the Banda frontier, in the Kirwee direction as related to others of the Native States, was similarly demarcated.

There remains a further portion westward of the Kane river, on which the Commissioner of Allahabad wrote: "The work will probably take the whole time of an experienced officer during an entire cold season," and this the Political Assistant, under your instructions of 22nd April last, received therewith, is to take up after the rains in conjunction with an officer of the North-Western Provinces.

An old and complicated case between Pannah and Jubbulpore was finally settled this year by a joint commission consisting of Captain Kincaid and an officer of Jubbulpore.

It had before been dealt with, but the protest of Pannah was so strong that I was directed to report thereon, and, on going over the voluminous papers of forty years obtained from Jubbulpore, such misapprehension of older procedure and consequent mistakes in later action were discovered, as to satisfy yourself and the Chief Commissioner that an entirely new investigation was required, which was ordered, and carried out with the above satisfactory result.

56. The Rewah forests, comprising good teak and sal, &c., are the only extensive forests in one State. The timber too is larger than elsewhere in the Agency; but much of it is at present inaccessible from the nature of the country and want of roads.

The tract of the Vindhya Ghâts and table-land contains much timber, but not usually now of large size, at least in the more readily accessible places, and the tract is divided between so many States that uniform scientific conservancy is scarcely possible, though the Chiefs attend to this in a simple way much more than formerly.

One purpose it was remarked the Rewah Topographical Survey would serve, was to afford a basis for a Geological Survey of that country in which coal and, I believe also, copper, antimony, and lead are found.

Its records may, however, likewise serve to show the forest tracts in what, south at least of the Kymore Range, has hitherto been almost a *terra incognita*.

57. Another road has been freed of transit duties during the year by the jagirdar of Tori Futtehpore remitting them on the district line from Mow Ranepore *via* Pundwaha and Goorserai northward to the Jhansie and Cawnpore high road.

While the general agreement by the States was to remit their transit duties on the new imperial roads when made by Government, Chutterpore did so from their being commenced. Thus the 80 miles from that place to the Kane river en route to Nagode and the Jubbulpore railway were freed two years ago, but the work has not yet been carried beyond demarcation, and the matter has been spoken of at Chutterpore, which, except for the benefit of an *actual* road, has been little able to afford the remission.

The speedy construction of this road is elsewhere recommended as a principal feeder for the railway.

58. As the Political Agent is absent from head quarters during great part of the year, the registration duties were, for greater public convenience, transferred from his Office to that of the Assistant Political Agent and Cantonment Magistrate.

Marriage registration.

59. There are the same grounds to recommend the like transfer of the duties of Marriage Registrar.

60. General Cunningham, Major Maisey, and Major Ellis have written on the archæology of Bundelcund with greater knowledge of, and leisure for, the subject than

at present by others possessed, and it is to be hoped that the papers laid before Government by these officers may be published. Major Ellis, among other papers, forwarded, before the mutinies, lists, transcripts, and translations of the inscribed stones of the Province and surrounding districts.

The hill forts of Kallinger and Adjeegurh are interesting, as well from the history of the past, as from the temples and inscriptions, &c., still found there.

Kalinger has been described by Maisey in Volume XVII of the Bengal Asiatic Society's Journal.

Of Adjeegurh I have not seen any detailed antiquarian description. It still possesses a number of inscriptions and a few finely carved stone temples in ruins. They do not, however, now contain the large stone slabs with inscriptions in raised letters, which Pogson's History of the Bundellas, published in 1828, mentions then to have been present. It is to be hoped the removal has been to a public museum.

At Kujrao, near Rajnuggur in Chutterpore, are several groups of elaborately carved stone temples, some of them about eight or nine centuries old.

It is said they suffered mutilation in some Musulman inroad from Oudh, but they are, I believe, considered to have suffered less in this way than most other temples about these parts of India.

There is a group of Buddhist or Jain temples, apparently among the oldest of them, and little different in general appearance from the others, though distinguished by the nature of some of the carvings.

Some of the Jain temples are being repaired by certain classes of Buniyas.

Several of the other temples were repaired by the late Chief of Chutterpore, Rajah Pertab Singh.

There are three large slabs of inscribed stone, one of which bears in the first portion the year Sunbut 1019 or A. D. 962, and in a later portion Sumbut 1173 or A. D. 1016. This inscription notes that it had before been engraved in irregular characters.

During my last visit to Kujrao, eighteen months ago, I obtained two fragments of other inscribed stones some time before found, one in the well cut character of the three perfect slabs and the other in very rude characters indeed.

It was hoped that further fragments of the latter especially might be found, and that perhaps they might turn out to be the earlier inscription in

irregular characters. Both fragments were carefully left at Chutterpore for this object, but the one in rude characters has disappeared and the other was with difficulty recovered.

Among other objects at Kujrao there is a very large carved stone image of the "Varaha" or Boar avator.

But Kujrao would merit a long description by a skilled archæologist, and it has, I believe, been visited by General Cunningham, who has probably noted every thing of interest.

61. As remarked on a previous occasion, the Nagode (now the Sutna) Office has such a multiplicity of duties, civil and political, railway, treasury, and boundary in an extensive area, that the requirements of one department, such as the railway, which usually need immediate attention, or the treasury, which has fixed dates for the despatch of its accounts, &c., often call the Political Assistant from the performance of another duty elsewhere.

Indeed, without *Mr. Coles* being, as he is, on the move to a degree that is needed in few district offices, and that entails double labor after each move to bring up the regular office work, impeded as it is by frequent separation from the Office establishment, it would be impossible for the multifarious calls of the charge to be met.

Captain Kincaid conducts the cantonment magisterial duties with judgment, and affords also valuable assistance in the Agency.

His proceedings, when deputed to investigate regarding the Sonorias of Tehree in concert with the Deputy Commissioner of Lullutpore as regards those of the latter district, have already been favorably brought to notice.

Rai Permeshures Dass, Superintendent of Jignee, is a zealous and hard-working officer, and was called on to assist the Chutterpore Durbar as its official head, when Tantis Sahib had to return to Chirkaree, and until the Superintendent appointed to Chutterpore arrived.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. K. STRATTON,

Political Agent for Bundelcund.

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